

DAILY REPORT

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INCOME TAXES ON FOREIGN FIRMS TO BE REDUCED

OW221423 Beijing XINHUA in English 1311 GMT 22 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, March 22 (XINHUA) -- China has granted a 50 percent income tax reduction or exemption on interest earned in China by foreign companies, enterprises and other economic organizations, according to provisional regulations issued by the Ministry of Finance.

The 50 percent reduction in income tax will be applicable to interest on loans, advances and deferred payments provided under credit contracts or trade contracts signed between 1983 and 1985. The tax rate for such interest income was originally set at 20 percent in the foreign enterprise income tax law which took effect on January 1, 1982.

The new provisional regulations took effect from January 1, 1983.

A reduced tax rate of 10 percent has also been granted on royalties earned in China by foreign firms and organizations in the fields of agriculture, energy development, communications and transport, education and scientific research. If the technologies prove to be verifiably advanced and the terms are favorable, income tax on royalties will be totally exempt.

Tax is to be exempted for incomes from interest on principal and interest for technology and equipment provided to China on the terms that the Chinese side is to repay by selling products or using processing or assembling fees.

The provisional regulations were formulated to facilitate the use of additional foreign capital in China's economic development, a spokesman for the Ministry of Finance said. It is also designed to introduce into China more new technology and latest research results in order to accelerate technical transformation of existing enterprises.

A spokesman for the Ministry of Finance said that in granting preferential treatment in taxation, China maintains the principle that every country has the right to levy taxes on income derived in the country, while at the same time taking into consideration the actual circumstances in which most investors are using loan capital and the differences between interest rates of deposits and loans.

He said that compensation trade, processing and assembling foreign materials and parts are the chief forms of using foreign capital to import equipment and technology. Income tax exemption for interest thus derived facilitates technical transformation of existing enterprises, he said. The interest calculation in such cases is complicated and the granting of tax exemptions will help expand exports and services abroad.

In order to encourage direct loans from foreign banks to Chinese enterprises and fully utilize the roles of permanent representatives of foreign banks in China, he said that 15 percent of the interests on loans provided by foreign banks through their permanent representatives are to be taken as the amount of taxable income after cost and expenses are deducted. This represents a special treatment of reduced taxation, he said.

Withholding income tax is not to be levied on the following various items of income, not involving the transfer of the right to the use of proprietary technology. However, for those who have set up establishments or sites to engage in contracted business and the provision of labor services, income tax shall be calculated and levied on the basis of an enterprise unit set up to engage in profit-making activity.

The spokesman said the taxation procedures have also been simplified. Only cases for tax exemption are required to be examined and approved by the central tax authorities. Tax reductions are to be handled by local tax authorities and between taxpayers and withholding agents. This will help raise work efficiency, he said.

CHEN MUHUA MEETS UK, HONG KONG BUSINESSMEN

OW212118 Beijing XINHUA in English 1608 GMT 21 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, March 21 (XINHUA) -- Chen Muhua, state councillor and minister of foreign economic relations and trade, met here this afternoon with S.E. Kay, managing director of Pilkington Brothers PLC, Britain, and S.N. Eisenberg, chairman of the board of directors of U.D.I. (Hong Kong) Limited.

Chen Muhua extended her congratulation on the agreement reached by the two firms with China's Shanghai Yachua general glass plant and the Shanghai branch of the Bank of China on establishing a joint venture company, Shanghai Yaohua Pilkington Glass Company Limited.

After the meeting, a ceremony was held for signing the contract on the establishment of the company and articles of association of the company. After its establishment, the company will build itself into China's largest float glass plant with the float process of Pilkington. Its products will ease the shortage of glass in China.

Present at the meeting and signing ceremony were Du Enxun, director of China's National Administration of the Building Materials Industry, Ma Yi, vice-minister of the State Economic Commission, Wei Yuming, vice-minister of foreign economic relations and trade, and Percy Cradock, British ambassador to China.

UN POPULATION AWARD WINNER HOLDS RECEPTION

OW221838 Beijing XINHUA in English 1623 GMT 22 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, March 22 (XINHUA) -- Qian Xinzhong, minister in charge of China's Family Planning Commission, gave a reception here this evening on the occasion of winning the first annual United Nations population award.

Qian said China is now cooperating extensively with the United Nations fund for population activities and the World Health Organization in the field of population work and will strengthen its cooperation and exchanges with other countries.

He extended thanks to Rafael M. Salas, executive chairman of the UNFPA, and Anwarul Karim Chowdhury, chairman of the committee for the U.N. population award, for their support to China's effort in family planning.

Diplomatic envoys and officials from Australia, Bangladesh, Burundi, Colombia, Egypt, Japan, Mexico, Tunisia and Yugoslavia and representatives of the UNFPA attended the reception.

Cui Yueli, Chinese minister of public health, was present.

U.S. CONTRADICTION ON ADB MEMBERSHIP ISSUE NOTED

OW231154 Beijing XINHUA in English 1145 GMT 23 Mar 83

["United States Contradicts Itself on China's Membership in Asian Development Bank" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Washington, March 22 (XINHUA) -- U.S. State Department spokesman Alan Romberg said today that the People's Republic of China "qualified for membership in the Asian Development Bank", but he implied at the same time that the United States is opposed to the expulsion of Taiwan from the bank.

Answering questions at a press interview, Romberg said: "The United States recognizes the People's Republic of China as the sole legal government of China and as the representative of China in international organizations. The People's Republic of China qualified for membership in the Asian Development Bank."

While reaffirming that the United States "does not support a 'two Chinas' or a 'one China, one Taiwan' policy, the U.S. spokesman made a self-contradictory statement: "The expulsion of Taiwan would have serious implications for continued U.S. participation and funding for the Asian Development Bank." How this issue will be resolved is not clear, he added.

HOUSE SPEAKER O'NEILL COMMENTS ON VISITING PRC

OW221300 Beijing XINHUA in English 1248 GMT 22 Mar 83

[Text] Washington, March 21 (XINHUA) -- Speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives Thomas Philip O'Neill will lead a 15-member congressional delegation to visit China from March 27.

This will be the first congressional delegation led by the House speaker ever to visit China.

The deputy leader of the delegation is Dan Rostenkowski (D. Mass.), who is the chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee.

"The friendship of China and our country is comparatively new. It hasn't yet truly been seasoned. We know that entrees have been read to you to bring us two nations closer together," [as received] said O'Neill at a dinner party given in his honour by Chinese Ambassador Zhang Wenjin.

"We're sure that we can talk as a legislative group from the parliament with your leaders over there and back with warmth and understanding," he added.

The Chinese ambassador said he deeply appreciated the fact that the House speaker was closely followed and attached great importance to the development of Sino-U.S. relations.

PRC, U.S. BEGIN COAL MINING JOINT VENTURE

OW221445 Beijing XINHUA in English 1349 GMT 22 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, March 22 (XINHUA) -- A mixed administrative commission for the largest coal joint venture -- the Antaibac open-cut mine in North China's Shanxi Province -- is to be set up by the China National Coal Development Corporation (CNCDC) and the U.S. Occidental Petroleum Corporation.

Li Lu, CNCDC vice-chairman and general manager, told a group of foreign coal people and bankers here today. [sentence as received]

According to an interim agreement they signed on March 8, he said, construction of the Antaibao open-cut mine in the Pingshuo mining area in Shanxi is scheduled to start in the first quarter of 1984. The mine, about 500 kilometers west of Beijing, will have a designed annual production capacity of 15 million tons and will be completed by the end of 1985.

Construction of a coal dressing plant associated with the mine will start prior to July 1, this year and will be completed by the end of 1985, he said.

In February this year, the vice-chairman said, his corporation and the U.S. Bechtel International Services, Inc. entered into a contract for conducting feasibility study of an open-cut mine with an annual capacity of 25 million tons at Jungar coalfield in North China's Inner Mongolia and an associated 800-kilometer long coal slurry pipeline system.

CNCDC and the U.S. Flour Corporation and the West German Rheinbraun -- Consulting GMBH have held many discussions on exploring approaches of cooperation in the related planning, design and feasibility study work about three other open-cut mines in Inner Mongolia. The three are Yuanbaoshan, Yiminhe and Huolinhe, which will have an aggregate annual production capacity of 113 million tons.

CNCDC and the Flour Corporation have also signed a contract for upgrading the design of the Fushum west open-cut mine. Due to the hard work of both sides, he said, design work is near completion and the equipment list for procurement will soon be worked out.

On January this year, Li Lu said, CNCDC and the British Shell Coal International, Limited signed an agreement on pre-feasibility study of the No. 2 Jining coal mine project in East China's Shandong Province. The mine will have a designed annual capacity of 3 million tons. A mixed team is now working there.

An agreement on a feasibility study of the one million-ton capacity No. 2 mine at Sitaigou in Shanxi has been signed by the CNCDC and the Japanese Mitsui Coal Mining Co., Ltd., the vice-chairman said.

RENMIN RIBAO ON USSR 'CONTRADICTION' STATEMENTS

HK220913 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 22 Mar 83 p 6

["International Jottings" by Zhi Guang: "Such 'Rationality'"]

[Text] According to the Thai press, a senior Soviet diplomatic official said when he summoned the ambassadors of the ASEAN states to the Soviet Union to an interview on 9 March: "Vietnam will not invade Thailand," as if he were a spokesman for Vietnam.

It was also this same Soviet diplomatic official who, in an interview with the Japanese ambassador to the Soviet Union on 7 March, stressed that the Soviet Union "will not do such a thing as talking with another country about problems of a third country, and this is a rational principle." Obviously, these two statements are contradictory. It does not talk with another country about problems of a third country, but on behalf of a third country, it explains the position and gives a "guarantee" to another country. Under conditions where the Soviet Union supports Vietnam in invading Kampuchea but refuses to assume responsibility for the invasion, this Soviet diplomatic official did not care in the least about making contradictory statements. Probably, in so doing, he was also following the "rational principle."

KYODO REPORTS ON PRC-USSR EXPERTS EXCHANGE

OW230151 Tokyo KYODO in English 0128 GMT 23 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, March 23 (KYODO) -- China and the Soviet Union have agreed to exchange experts in the fields of agriculture, science and technology to mark the latest indication of normalizing bilateral relations marred since the late 1960's, according to East European sources here.

The sources said Tuesday the agreement was reached during the just-ended vice ministerial talks in Moscow.

The Soviet Union has not sent experts to China since the late 1960's when the country recalled most of its engineers and scientists because of deterioration in Moscow-Beijing ties.

The Soviet experts are expected to help Chinese remodel or update technology and facilities exported by the Soviet Union during the 1950's, the sources said.

China will send agricultural experts to the Soviet Union under the agreement.

The sources added, however, it is not known how many Chinese and Soviets will be involved in the exchange program.

The working-level negotiations which began March 1 also produced an agreement that China will accept about 10 Soviet students as requested by the Soviets since the first round of talks in Beijing last October, the sources said.

They said most of the Soviet students will take up Chinese language studies at Shanghai and are expected to come to China before September when the new semester begins.

Otherwise, however, the Soviet and Chinese negotiators have failed to make a substantial breakthrough in removing obstacles to full normalization between the two countries.

China has demanded withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan and halt to Soviet support for Vietnam over the Kampuchean question.

The Chinese and Soviet negotiators have agreed to meet again in Beijing probably in September, the sources said.

GORBACHEV ADDRESSES AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE

OW201900 Beijing XINHUA in English 1839 GMT 20 Mar 83

[Text] Moscow, March 20 (XINHUA) -- The year 1983 should be seen as an initial phase for popularizing the collective-contract system so that this advanced form of organization could strike root in the countryside of the Soviet Union in the period of the 11th Five-Year Plan.

This statement was made by M.S. Gorbachev, Politburo member and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee in charge of agriculture, at the all-Soviet agricultural conference held on March 18 and 19 in Belgorod City.

Party leaders and agricultural ministers of various Soviet republics attended the conference.

Gorbachev said in order to resolve the problems facing agriculture and animal husbandry, such as the need to raise output and the rate of products, enhance the efficiency of agricultural capital investment, new incentives should be injected into the economic, cultural and other activities. Meanwhile, business accounting, and those forms of farmwork units and of incentives which are directly linked with the final results should be implemented as soon as possible, he said, adding that the introduction of the collective-contract system is one of the important forms for such purposes.

Experiences of those units which had practised the collective-contract system over the years showed that under the same conditions, output could be 20 to 30 per cent higher with the practice of the contract system, because farm workers were concerned with reaping the best harvest possible as this was linked with their personal interests.

Gorbachev expressed dissatisfaction with the slow progress in promoting such advanced form of farmwork and distribution of remuneration. He criticized many leading cadres and experts for lacking initiative, the slow progress in the reform of techniques, plans and accounting work and the attitude of merely going through formalities in implementing the contract system in many places.

The agricultural conference was convened after the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee had made the decision to widely introduce the collective-contract system in all Soviet collective and state farms.

RENMIN RIBAO VIEWS SOVIET CONTRACT SYSTEM

HK230320 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 22 Mar 83 p 7

[Report: "The Soviet Union Speeds Up Popularization of Collective Contract System in Agriculture"]

[Text] According to reports by Soviet publications, not long ago, the Politburo of the CPSU held a regular meeting to discuss the problem of strengthening organizational work in practising the collective contract system in collective and state-operated farms.

On 19 March, at an all-Soviet agricultural meeting, Gorbachev, CPSU secretary in charge of agriculture, said: It is necessary to take 1983 as the preliminary stage at which the collective agricultural contract system is popularized so that this advanced form of organization can be firmly established in all rural areas in the Soviet Union within the present "5-year plan" period. He said: At present, agriculture and animal husbandry in the Soviet Union face acute problems, such as the raising of the quantity and rate of production and the rate of investment. It is necessary to adopt "labor organization and incentives which are directly connected with end results." One of the important ways to solve these problems is to practice the collective contract system.

In recent years the number of collective and state-operated farms which practice the collective contract system has gradually increased. In May 1982, at a plenary session of the CPSU, it was decided to popularize the collective contract system in the rural areas. However, so far, little progress has been made in popularizing the contract system. The labor organization and wage system practiced in most collective and state-operated farms in the Soviet Union at present are not directly related to the results of production, thus, the raising of output and efficiency are affected. RURAL LIFE, a Soviet publication, reports that, the "Yinchi" farm in the suburbs of Moscow has suffered poor harvests for a long time, "the heart of matter being that the operators of agricultural machinery are not interested in increasing the output of crops grown in the fields" because they work as they are instructed and their pay is determined by the size of the land they work on. Later, a small group trial-practiced the collective contract system. In the first year their crop output was the largest throughout the entire region. The per unit area yield of grain increased by 4 percent, soya bean by 40 percent and corn by 13 percent.

There is a notable increase in output in areas where the collective contract system is more successfully practiced. As early as in 1977, in the Uzbek Republic, 27 cotton-growing units practiced the collective contract system. In 1981, in Syr-Darya region of the republic, the collectives which practiced the collective contract system achieved a per hectare yield which was 8.5 quintal greater than the average per hectare yield of the whole region. The per capita output value of the contracting groups was 250 percent higher than the average quota of the whole region.

The CPSU has affirmed the working experience of the collective farms, state-operated farms and other state-owned agricultural enterprises which practice the collective contract system. In addition, it points out that, in order to effectively and rationally utilize land, technical facilities, other material resources and agricultural investment, it is necessary to adopt a new attitude toward organizational work in production. The key to solving this problem lies in carrying out economic accounting in the collective and state-operated farms as soon as possible. In addition, it is also necessary to heighten the cadres' sense of responsibility for more fully utilizing potentials and strengthening planning discipline, state discipline and labor discipline. The collective contract system is an effective way to realize these tasks.

WU XUEQIAN MEETS WITH JAPANESE DIPLOMATS

OW231230 Beijing XINHUA in English 1213 GMT 23 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, March 23 (XINHUA) -- Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian expressed satisfaction over the positive results achieved at the fourth consultation between senior Chinese and Japanese diplomats which end here today.

It was learned that at the two-day consultation, the two sides had wide-ranging discussion on bilateral relations, international issues of mutual concern and the world economic situation. Both sides agreed to act positively to push forward economic and technical cooperation between the two countries.

In a meeting with a group of Japanese diplomats led by Deputy Vice-Foreign Minister Toshiji Nakashima this afternoon, Wu Xueqian said that the cordial relations between China and Japan were reflected at the consultation which proceeded in a sincere and unrestrained manner.

Nakashima agreed by saying that the consultation yielded good results as expected.

The Chinese diplomats to the consultation were led by Fu Hao, advisor to the Foreign Ministry.

DPRK KWP WORKERS DELEGATION ARRIVES 22 MARCH

OW221813 Beijing XINHUA in English 1636 GMT 22 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, March 22 (XINHUA) -- A Korean Workers Party workers delegation arrived here this morning for a visit to China.

The delegation, led by Kim Pyong-pae, deputy department head of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party, was welcomed at the airport by Qian Liren, deputy head of the International Liaison Department under the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, and Chon Myong-su, ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to China.

This evening, Qian Liren and Jiang Guanghua, deputy heads of the Liaison Department, hosted a banquet for the Korean guests.

PHILIPPINE'S MARCOS URGES SRV WITHDRAWAL FROM DK

OW221820 Beijing XINHUA in English 1619 GMT 22 Mar 83

[Text] Manila, March 22 (XINHUA) -- Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos said today Vietnam must first withdraw its forces and desist from setting up a puppet government in Kampuchea before a regional conference on Kampuchea could be held, the PHILIPPINE NEWS AGENCY reported.

Talking to newsmen in Malacanang, President Marcos said it was useless to negotiate with Vietnam until these two conditions are met. He described the Vietnamese offer to negotiate as "a ploy".

The president said the question of American bases should not be part of the proposed negotiations. "We have already sent a negotiator to talk to them (the Vietnamese), so we will not be put on the defensive about the United States' bases because that is not what we are talking about," he noted.

Philippine Foreign Minister Carlos Romulo said today before his departure for Bangkok to attend the ASEAN-EEC ministerial meeting that the Vietnamese proposal for a regional conference on Kampuchea could be incidentally discussed in the meeting. But, he said, the suggestion would be taken up only within the context of pertinent United Nations resolutions on Kampuchea.

Earlier, Romulo had said the Philippines would not participate in a regional conference on Kampuchea proposed by Hanoi until the Vietnamese made a formal pledge to end their occupation of Kampuchea.

Meanwhile, Romulo said, the suggestion by Hanoi "is reviewed every year because they want to appear before the world that they are willing to sit down in dialogue."

XINHUA CITES MULDOON ON NEW ZEALAND-USSR TIES

OW211300 Beijing XINHUA in English 1100 GMT 21 Mar 83

[Text] Wellington, March 21 (XINHUA) -- Prime Minister R.D. Muldoon said today that it depends on the Soviet Union as regards whether the full New Zealand-Soviet diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level will be restored.

"The ball is now in the court" of the Soviet Union if it wants to restore full diplomatic relations, Muldoon told reporters when commenting on a recent Australian Government proposal for the restoration of full diplomatic relations that were downgraded over the Afghan issue.

New Zealand expelled Ambassador Vsevolod Sofinskiy in January 1981 when he was found involved in funding the local Russian-orientated Socialist Unity Party. Muldoon said he has asked the Soviet Union: "Please don't send us an ambassador like the last one."

COVERAGE OF NPC DELEGATION IN SRI LANKA

17 March Arrival

OW181125 Beijing XINHUA in English 1109 GMT 18 Mar 83

[Text] Colombo, March 18 (XINHUA) -- A 10-member Chinese National People's Congress delegation headed by Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, vice-chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, arrived here last night for a 6-day friendship visit to Sri Lanka.

Meeting the delegation at the airport were Deputy Speaker of parliament Norman Waidyaratna and Sri Lankan Government officials.

In a written statement read out at the airport, Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme reviewed the centuries-old friendly ties between the two countries and two peoples and expressed the hope to further their traditional friendly relations.

He said: "Our visit will promote the mutual understanding and friendship between the congress of China and the parliament of Sri Lanka and will further consolidate and enhance the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries."

Also present at the airport were Chinese Ambassador Gao E and representatives of overseas Chinese in Sri Lanka.

Meets Parliamentary Leader

OW181423 Beijing XINHUA in English 1348 GMT 18 Mar 83

[Text] Colombo, March 18 (XINHUA) -- Speaker of Sri Lanka's parliament M. Abdul Bakeer Markar received Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress in parliament here this morning.

They had a cordial and friendly talk.

The vice-chairmen expressed the wish that the friendly relations and cooperation between China and Sri Lanka will be further consolidated and developed.

Speaker Bakeer Markar stressed the long-standing friendship between the two countries.

Vice-Chairman Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme extended an invitation to the speaker to visit China at a time convenient to him. The speaker said that he looks forward to visiting China.

Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme and his delegation arrived here yesterday for a six-day visit.

21 March Fete

OW211912 Beijing XINHUA in English 1616 GMT 21 Mar 83

[Text] Colombo, March 21 (XINHUA) -- Sri Lankan parliament Speaker Bakeer Markar gave a luncheon here today in honor of Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress (NPC), and the delegation he is leading.

In a cordial and friendly atmosphere, the hosts and guests proposed toasts to the strengthening of friendship between the two peoples and the development of friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries.

The Chinese delegation visited the Bandaranaike Memorial International Conference Hall this morning, which was constructed with the joint efforts of Sri Lankan and Chinese workers and technicians. The vice-chairman said that this is a symbol of long-standing friendship between the two countries.

The Chinese guests visited the historic city of Kandy, the old capital in the central province, 72 miles from Colombo, on March 19 and 20. During its stay in Kandy, they visited the world famous Dalada Maligawa Temple where the reputed tooth of Buddha is enshrined, the Hantana tea factory and the famous botanical gardens at Peradeniya.

Meets President

OW221930 Beijing XINHUA in English 1857 GMT 22 Mar 83

[Text] Colombo, March 22 (XINHUA) -- Sri Lanka President Junius Richard Jayewardene today met in the Presidential House Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress and the delegation he is leading.

Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme noted both China and Sri Lanka wish to further develop the friendly relations between them. As two developing countries, he said, China and Sri Lanka have much to learn from each other in building their countries.

He said the two countries share almost identical views on major international issues. Speaking of the good relationship between the two countries, the Sri Lanka president said that the representatives of the two countries cooperate well in the United Nations.

The president expressed his thanks to the Chinese Government for inviting him to visit China.

BANGLADESH-PRC AMITY GROUP CELEBRATES ANNIVERSARY

OW191930 Beijing XINHUA in English 1838 GMT 19 Mar 83

[Text] Dhaka, March 19 (XINHUA) -- Over one thousand people from all walks of life gathered in Dhaka this evening to celebrate the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Bangladesh-China Friendship Association. Speaking at the gathering, Chinese Ambassador Xiao Xiangqian paid high tribute to the unremitting efforts made by the association in defending and strengthening the friendly relations between the two countries and peoples. He said China's relationship with Bangladesh is rooted in history and in consolidating national independence, developing economy and improving the lot of the peoples.

In these respects, the ambassador stated, the two countries should support and learn from each other so as to hasten the development of their own countries.

In their speeches, President Golam Hafiz and other leading members of the association said that to cement friendship with China is not only beneficial to the national progress of the two countries but also favourable to the safeguarding of world peace. They pledged themselves to further expand the friendly ties between the two countries in the years to come.

Wang Bingnan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, sent a message of congratulations to the Bangladesh-China Friendship Association on the occasion. A souvenir book "The Thirty Years of Friendship" was distributed at the meeting, which was followed by a Chinese film show.

AFGHAN RESISTANCE FORCES FRUSTRATE KARMAL TROOPS

OW211010 Beijing XINHUA in English 0807 GMT 21 Mar 83

[Text] Islamabad, March 21 (XINHUA) -- The Afghan resistance forces have frustrated the mopping-up operations launched by the Soviet-Karmal troops in various provinces and inflicted heavy losses on the invaders, indicated reports reaching here today. Afghan guerrillas in southeastern province of Paktia had checked the Soviet mission of reinforcing their military camps near the Afghan-Pakistani border from late February to early March. They wiped out 17 Soviet-Karmal troops and destroyed eight tanks and three trucks. On March 3, the guerrillas shot dead 18 Soviet paratroopers dropped by Soviet planes to lay siege to a guerrilla position at Urgoand area.

Early this month, Soviet armored units, along with Karmal infantry units, launched fierce attacks on Larghan and Choghai villages in the northern part of Samangan Province, in an attempt to stamp out the guerrillas based there. But they had to retreat after losing 23 soldiers and two tanks.

In the southern province of Qandahar, the guerrillas had several encounters with the Soviet-Karmal troops in late February. They killed and wounded 15 Karmal troops during an operation in Arghastan subdivision on February 24.

The guerrillas of the northwestern province of Herat destroyed two more Soviet tanks during different encounters in which 32 Karmal soldiers joined the mujahidin.

The Soviet troops are reportedly building new military bases in Aunduz, Parwan, Baghlan, Jozjan and Herat Provinces in an apparent move to check the resistance.

AFGHAN REFUGEES CONTINUE ARRIVING IN PAKISTAN

OW181906 Beijing XINHUA in English 1854 GMT 18 Mar 83

[Text] Islamabad, March 18 (XINHUA) -- Afghan refugees have continued pouring into Pakistan 9,000 to 10,000 a month, according to a press report today.

Abdullah Khan, Afghan refugees commissioner announced in Peshawar that the number of refugees registered in the Northwest Frontier Province totaled 2.15 million including fresh arrivals from Logar Province of Afghanistan.

The commissioner said that 40 percent of refugees were encamped in the tribal area and 60 percent in settled places. Among them 48 percent were children and 28 percent women.

He said RS580 million (51.6 million U.S. dollars) had so far been distributed in cash among the refugees. Pakistan, he pointed out, had to cover 45 percent of the total expenditure on refugees and the rest was shared by different world organizations.

350 primary schools have been functioning to give education to 57,000 children and 142 doctors rendering medical service to the Afghan refugees, he added.

PRC DECIDES AGAINST BUYING UK MISSILES

PM221017 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 22 Mar 83 p 28

[Report by naval correspondent Desmond Wettern: "Letdown for Britain on China Arms"]

[Excerpt] Hopes of an increasing share for British industry in China's modernisation programme have severe setback.

The Central Committee in Peking has refused to ratify a plan to spend 100 million pounds on Sea Dart missiles and electronics for modernising nine Luta-class destroyers.

The loss of the contract will hit British Aerospace, Plessey, and Vosper Thornycroft particularly hard as they were the prime contractors for a programme expected to continue for several years.

The official reason for the committee's failure to ratify the contract is that it has been decided to spend more money on improving living standards.

Indecision About Russia

But it is known that Chinese military leaders bitterly contested the Central Committee's decision; and it seems likely that the new defence minister, Zhang Aiping, may have influenced the decision on the grounds that the ships' modernisation would be extremely complex and might exceed the original 100 million pounds.

There would appear to be some lack of decision in China as to whether Russia offers a greater threat across land borders or with naval forces based at ports like Vladivostok.

HU QILI MEETS FRENCH COMMUNIST YOUTH GROUP

OW211122 Beijing XINHUA in English 1110 GMT 21 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, March 21 (XINHUA) -- Hu Qili, member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, met and had a friendly talk with a delegation from the French Communist Youth Movement in the Great Hall of the People here this afternoon.

The delegation is led by Pierre Zarka, member of the Central Committee of the French Communist Party and general secretary of the French Communist Youth Movement.

Liu Yandong, member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Youth League of China, was present at the meeting.

PRC, FRANCE SIGN SPORTS EXCHANGE PROTOCOL

OW181158 Beijing XINHUA in English 1135 GMT 18 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, March 18 (XINHUA) -- A 1983 protocol for sports exchange between China and France was signed here this afternoon.

The protocol was signed by He Zhenliang, director of the International Liaison Department of the State Physical Culture and Sports [Commission] of China, and Jacques Grospeillet, head of a French sports delegation and director of sports of the Ministry of Youth and Sports.

Present at the ceremony today were Minister Li Menghua and Vice-Minister Lu Jindong, of the state commission.

According to the protocol, France will send to China this year teams in gymnastics, football, plane gliding, track and field, and a mountaineering expert.

In return China will dispatch teams of basketball, swimming with flippers, gymnastics, and a study group for France's sports museum. The two countries will exchange documents on physical culture education and technical data on sports.

The French delegation arrived here on Sunday. In discussions on Monday both parties expressed satisfaction with the practical arrangement for the sports exchange between the two countries worked out last year. Sports officials of both parties predicted expansion of sports exchange will contribute to the strengthening of friendship between the peoples and athletes of the two countries and raising of the standard of performance.

The visitors were entertained at a reception Monday evening given in their honor by Vice-Minister Lu Jindong of the State Sports Commission.

Delegates toured scenic spots in and around the Chinese capital and paid a two-day visit to Shanghai. The delegation will leave here for home this evening.

QIAO SHI MEETS GREEK COMMUNIST PARTY DELEGATION

OW181344 Beijing XINHUA in English 1333 GMT 18 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, March 18 (XINHUA) -- Qiao Shi, alternate member of the Secretariat and head of the International Liaison Department of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, this evening met and feted a delegation from the Greek Communist Party of the Interior led by K. Filinis, member of the Executive Bureau of the party Central Committee.

Qian Liren, deputy head of the International Liaison Department, and Feng Xuan, adviser to the department, were present on both occasions.

The delegation arrived in Beijing yesterday evening.

SWEDISH PRIME MINISTER RECEIVES PRC ENVOY

OW220826 Beijing XINHUA in English 0713 GMT 22 Mar 83

[Text] Stockholm, March 21 (XINHUA) -- Prime Minister Olof Palme said today that he hopes Sweden and China will develop their friendly and cooperative relations in the fields of economy, trade, science and technology.

Palme made the statement when receiving new Chinese Ambassador to Sweden Wang Ze.

PRC, SWEDEN SIGN CULTURAL COOPERATION DOCUMENT

OW021441 Beijing XINHUA in English 1401 GMT 22 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, March 22 (XINHUA) -- A summary of talks on cultural cooperation and exchange between the Chinese Ministry of Culture and the Swedish Institute was signed here this evening.

Vice-Minister of Culture Lu Zhixian and President Goran Lofdahl of the Swedish Institute signed the summary.

Present at the signing ceremony were Chinese Minister of Culture Zhu Muzhi and Swedish Ambassador to China Lars Bergquist.

Later, Zhu Muzhi gave a dinner for the Swedish guests.

HU YAOBANG RECEIVES SFRY ECONOMIC DELEGATION

AU211455 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 18 Mar 83 p 1

[BORBA correspondent B. Rabrenovic report]

[Text] Beijing, 17 Mar -- Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CCP Central Committee, has received the Yugoslav delegation headed by Mijat Sukovic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, who at the same time is president of the mixed Yugoslav-Chinese committee for economic cooperation.

Hu Yaobang's talks with the members of the Yugoslav delegation headed by Mijat Sukovic, like their previous talks with Premier Zhao Ziyang, passed in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere.

At the beginning of the talks Hu Yaobang expressed the wish to visit Yugoslavia as well as a very pronounced wish that cooperation of the two countries in the economic field be advanced, stressing China's wish and readiness to do everything in this direction.

China wants more varied cooperation with Yugoslavia, Hu Yaobang said and stressed that a long-term blueprint is needed for this purpose, particularly as regards cooperation for which many possibilities exist in many fields.

From the talks on Yugoslav-Chinese economic cooperation, let us select the fact that the two sides believe, as Mijat Sukovic also put it, that "mutual trade in the coming year may increase twenty-fold," which means from some \$50 million last year to \$1.2 billion the coming year. The Chinese side is willing to do this and it expects that the Yugoslav side will also strive for it.

There are many and extensive opportunities for both political and economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and China.

The protocol on the session of the Yugoslav-Chinese mixed committee for economic cooperation contains numerous specific figures and facts. This provides much inspiration for the future. Special attention attaches to the provisions about the exploitation of coking coal, the opening of a copper mine, building river vessels and cooperation in the field of shipping in general. The same economic weight, if not bigger, also attaches to the agreements on crude oil. If this project of buying Chinese crude is realized, the Yugoslav side would make a significant move.

The talks between Mijat Sukovic and members of the Yugoslav delegation and Hu Yaobang also concerned the Chinese internal situation and some Chinese views concerning international relations. Hu Yaobang said that the situation in China is very good, that the growth of production reached an enviable level of 7.5 percent and that the preparations for elections to the Chinese National People's Congress are developing in the spirit of democratization of the entire social life.

As regards international relations, Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, mentioned in passing that there are no essential changes in the relations between China and the Soviet Union.

PRC ENVOY PRESENTS CREDENTIALS IN BUDAPEST

OW220832 Beijing XINHUA in English 0720 GMT 22 Mar 83

[Text] Budapest, March 21 (XINHUA) -- Ma Lie [7456 0441], new Chinese ambassador to Hungary, presented his credentials to Hungarian President Pal Losonczi here today.

The president and the ambassador had a conversation on further promoting the friendly ties between the two countries.

Accompanied by Budapest Garrison Commander Major General Mihaly Ferkas, the Chinese ambassador then laid a wreath at the Monument of Heroes.

Earlier, Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja and Deputy Foreign Minister Dr. Vencel Hazi received the Chinese ambassador separately.

Ma Lie arrived here on March 16.

PRC-POLISH SHIPPING COMPANY BOARD MEETING ENDS

OW190822 Beijing XINHUA in English 0757 GMT 19 Mar 83

[Text] Warsaw, March 18 (XINHUA) -- The 33rd session of the managing board of the Chinese-Polish Joint-Stock Shipping Company closed today in Poland's northern port of Gdynia after signing a protocol by Chinese Director Zhou Qiuyan and Polish Director Kowalczyk.

Before the signing ceremony, Polish Vice-Director of the Bureau of Maritime Economy Pospaczynski received and gave a banquet in honor of the representatives from the two countries attending the session. Pospaczynski praised the company as "a good example of Polish-Chinese economic cooperation." He also expressed the wish to further develop the two countries' economic relations.

Jerzy Korzonek, director of the Bureau of Maritime Economy of Poland, was present at the banquet.

PRC PROFESSOR RECEIVES POLISH CULTURE MEDAL

OW191720 Beijing XINHUA in English 1500 GMT 19 Mar 83

[Text] Shanghai, March 19 (XINHUA) -- The Polish Ministry of Culture and Art today conferred a honorary medal of culture on Professor Chen Guanshang of the Shanghai Teachers' College.

Professor Chen translated the medieval historical novel "The Teutonic Knights" by noted Polish writer Henryk Sienkiewicz (1846-1916) into Chinese. The book reflects the patriotic spirit of the Polish people and was published in Chinese by the Shanghai Translation Publishing House in 1978.

The medal was conferred at a ceremony at the Polish consulate-general in Shanghai this afternoon. Consul-general Czeslaw Kowal congratulated Professor Chen on his contribution and pinned the medal on the professor's lapel.

Also attending the ceremony were Vice-Mayor of Shanghai Zhao Xingzhi and representatives from educational, literary and art and publishing circles.

XINHUA PRAISES ARAB LEAGUE PROPOSAL ON MIDEAST

OW230958 Beijing XINHUA in English 0721 GMT 23 Mar 83

["Roundup" by correspondent Huang Jin: "Arab League Peace Proposal -- The Way to Just, All-Round Settlement of Middle East Issue"]

[Text] Beijing, March 23 (XINHUA) -- A delegation of the seven-member committee of the Arab League led by King Husayn of Jordan ended talks with the British Government in London last week which the king described as a "success."

Composed of Morocco, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Tunisia, Algeria, Syria and the Palestine Liberation Organization, the delegation had earlier visited Washington, Paris, Moscow and Beijing. The London visit rounded off the delegation's mission to explain to the five permanent member states of the United Nations Security Council the Arab League's peace plan on the Middle East issue which was adopted at the 12th summit conference of the league in Fes, Morocco, last September.

As generally known, the eight-point Fes plan embodies the common aspirations of the Palestinian and other Arab people and conforms to the fundamental interests of all states in the region. If the plan is implemented point by point, observers here noted, peace would be secured in the Middle East.

People noted that the delegation's five-nations tour encountered quite a few difficulties, especially on the problem of PLO representation in the delegation. One of the host countries refused to meet any PLO member in the delegation and another country repeatedly postponed the delegation's visit by reason of disagreement on the presence of a high-ranking PLO official in the delegation. Setting the overall interests of the Middle East peace above anything else, the delegation surmounted the difficulties and fulfilled its mission entrusted by the Arab summit.

Observers here held that this demonstrated the determination of the Arab countries to solve the Middle East issue, but it also forboded the obstacles they may meet in the course of further implementing the Fes plan.

The tour was regarded as the first step taken by the Arab countries for seeking a just and all-round settlement to the Middle East issue. To win a final solution, the Arab countries seem to have traversed a long and tortuous course.

The thorough implementation of the Fes plan would possibly hinge on the unity and coordination of actions among the Arab peoples, in particular the struggle of the Palestinian people led by the PLO.

JI PENGFEI MEETS, FETES ECUADOREAN DELEGATION

OW171427 Beijing XINHUA in English 1415 GMT 17 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, March 17 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese Communist Party and the Ecuadorean People's Democratic Party agreed here today that they shared identical views on most of the international issues under review.

This was disclosed at a meeting between Ji Pengfei, Standing Committee member of the Central Advisory Commission of the Chinese Communist Party and state councillor, and the delegation of the People's Democratic Party of Ecuador led by General Secretary Ernan Ayora at the state guest house this evening.

The two sides decided to further their relations and increase exchanges.

Present at the meeting were Zhu Liang, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee; Zhang Zhixiang, vice-president of the Association for International Understanding of China; and Ecuadorean Ambassador to China Gonzalo Paredes and Mrs. Paredes.

Later, Ji Pengfei gave a dinner for the Ecuadorean guests.

ZHANG ZHIXIANG RECEIVES ARGENTINE 'PUBLIC FIGURE'

LD161138 Beijing XINHUA in English 1636 GMT 15 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, March 15 (XINHUA) -- Zhang Zhixiang, vice-president of the Association for International Understanding of China, this evening met with Sergio Ortiz, an Argentine public figure, and gave a dinner in his honor.

During the meeting, Sergio Ortiz thanked the Chinese people for their position on the question of Island Malvinas.

The guest arrived in Beijing March 10 for a visit to China at the invitation of the association.

LI XIMING SPEAKS AT ENVIRONMENTAL MEETING

OW221113 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1526 GMT 21 Mar 83

[By RENMIN RIBAO reporter Lu Mu and XINHUA reporter Ding Genxi]

[Text] Beijing, 21 Mar (XINHUA) -- The representatives to the National congress of Advanced collectives and individuals in urban environmental sanitation and public landscape work issued a "Letter of Appeal" at today's closing session to the staff and workers of all environmental sanitation and public landscape organizations in the country, calling for creating a new situation in the work of environmental sanitation and public landscaping as soon as possible.

The "Letter of Appeal" says: Environmental sanitation and public landscaping are important components of urban construction as well as an important service to city dwellers. All of our staff and workers must closely combine our regular jobs with our revolutionary ideals, do away with common prejudice, bolster the sense of honor and pride toward our jobs and the sense of responsibility as the masters of our own affairs, gradually improve the quality of service, beautify our cities with our hands and create a better working and living environment for city dwellers.

The "Letter of Appeal" says: China's environmental sanitation and public landscaping workers have a glorious tradition of waging hard struggle and a revolutionary spirit of enduring hardships and defying filth and fatigue. We should preserve and carry forward this fine tradition and strive to be "city beautifiers" like Lei Feng and Shi Chuanxiang as well as pioneers in building civilization. We should work hard to build every city into a beautiful, clean and civilized modern socialist city.

Li Ximing, minister of urban and rural construction and environmental protection, delivered a closing speech at the session. He said: This meeting has cited a number of advanced collectives and model workers. All of us should actively publicize and learn from their advanced deeds, assiduously study scientific and general knowledge, and constantly raise the political, cultural and technical standards of all staff and workers so as to make greater contributions to the four modernizations of our motherland.

CHEN MUHUA STRESSES NEED FOR TECHNICAL IMPORTS

OW222235 Beijing XINHUA in English 1603 GMT 21 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, March 21 (XINHUA) -- State Councilor Chen Muhua today stressed the need for China to increase the imports of technical know-how for its economic development.

While importation of equipment is necessary, she said, it will be all the more important, from a longer prospective, for China to buy technical know-how and software, rather than equipment and hardware.

Chen Muhua was speaking at the opening session of a work meeting of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade.

She urged the council to continue promoting technical exchanges between China and foreign countries to help transform the existing enterprises. China now has 400,000 enterprises, she said, of which many are backward technically and need to be transformed.

The state councillor, concurrently minister of foreign economic relations and trade, suggested that the council work harder still to help foreign firms hold exhibitions of their products in China and conduct technical exchanges with Chinese personnel.

At today's session, council Chairman Wang Yaoting reported some of the achievements made by the organizations over the past few years. In 1982, for example, the council helped 90 firms from Hong Kong, Macao and 11 countries hold exhibitions of their products or their manufacturing or processing technology in Beijing. The council also helped arrange participation of Western oil companies in the joint exploration of China's offshore petroleum resources, he said. Provision of technical data and prototypes of foreign products to Chinese enterprises is also part of the council's work.

BO YIBO SENDS GREETINGS TO NEW SHANXI MAGAZINE

OW221127 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0121 GMT 20 Mar 83

[By correspondent Chi Maohua]

[Text] Taiyuan, 20 Mar (XINHUA) -- The recently published magazine YEDU [1123 6236] carries a report on the hopes expressed by Comrade Bo Yibo for the magazine: "It is necessary to provide readers with good mental nutrients," and "the editors and writers should adopt the attitude of serving the people and being responsible to the readers and come up with fairly mature and up-to-standard articles for them. The magazine and its articles must not be commercialized in any way, nor must a perfunctory attitude be taken toward the readership."

Bo Yibo also hoped that the magazine "will carry interesting, vivid articles that explain the profound in simple terms so that it will be easy for readers to understand them. Dull, stereotyped and lengthy articles should not be carried."

Bo Yibo said: "Being easy to understand is not tantamount to being vulgar, nor is a wide range of subjects tantamount to 'being gaudy.' All newspapers and magazines should pay attention to publicizing the party's policies, promoting spiritual and material civilization and disseminating knowledge for the four modernizations. The only difference here is that a magazine like YEDU should carry more articles written in vivid language and should not stick to articles of one pattern." "You reporters as well as the editors should be 'champions of the spiritual world' as it was termed by Mr Lu Xun, and do your part in bringing about a new situation of a thriving socialist culture."

YEDU is edited and published by the Shanghai People's Publishing House. Starting publication in 1981, the magazine has 19 special columns, including "Rambling Under a Lamp," "Stories of Personages," "The Way to Success," a series of discussions on literature and history, "Selected Modern and Classical Prose," "Local Customs and Practices" and "A Glimpse at the World." Since the magazine started publication, experts in various fields such as Gao Shiqi, Liao Mosha, Hou Baolin, Xin Fengxia and Du Pengcheng have written articles for it.

CONFERENCE ON INDUSTRY, COMMUNICATIONS HELD

Consumer Goods Stressed

OW230342 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1143 GMT 22 Mar 83

[By reporters Yu Youhai and Xu Yaoshong]

[Text] Beijing, 22 Mar (XINHUA) -- We must continue to adhere to the principle of "six priorities" and attach importance to the production of consumer goods in order to guarantee market supply and maintain basic stability in commodity prices. This is what a responsible person of the State Economic Commission pointed out in his speech at the national conference on industry and communications.

The reporters have learned: The growth of China's light industry has gradually slowed down in past year. The quality and variety of designs of light industrial products cannot satisfy consumer needs.

In some localities there is a tendency to put undue emphasis on heavy industry and overlook light industry. As a result, the production of light industry has been adversely affected because no one guarantees the necessary energy, raw and processed materials, funds or transport for the development of light industry. If this tendency is allowed to continue, the proportions between light industry and heavy industry, which had begun to become reasonable in the last few years, will become imbalanced again. Then the "buyer's market," which has not come about easily, will likely become a "seller's market" again. Such a situation would be unfavorable to the people's livelihood and the stability of commodity prices.

The party Central Committee and the State Council are greatly concerned about the situation. They have instructed the departments concerned to seriously study the situation and adopt effective measures to improve it. At the meeting the responsible person of the State Economic Commission analyzed the current situation of consumer goods production and relevant difficulties.

He pointed out: With the development of the economy and the gradual rise of the people's living standard, to balance the people's purchasing power and the commodity supply in the society remains a major goal. Therefore, we should never treat the development of light industry lightly.

He said: In the past, quantitative contradiction was very conspicuous in the light industrial market in which supply fell short of demand. Now, even qualitative contradiction has become conspicuous. There has been a great change in the level, demand and mentality of the people's consumption. The consumers have set higher and higher demands for light industrial products and have become more particular about the things they buy. Therefore, light industrial departments in various localities must step up market forecasts and exchanges of information and make great efforts to improve the quality of products, increase the variety of designs, develop new products and add new product categories.

The responsible person of the State Economic Commission pointed out: The development of light industry has been faster in the last few years than in the past, but there has not been a fundamental improvement in its fragile foundation, backward technology, obsolete equipment or seriously insufficient technical force.

He said: In order to meet the new situation in the urban and rural markets, light industry urgently needs to accelerate its technical transformation and progress and needs continued support with regard to funds, loans, raw and processed materials and technical force. At the same time, it is necessary to continue to implement and improve economic policies concerning collectively run enterprises in the light industrial department, enable them to have the economic capability to develop production and improve the welfare of their workers and staff members, and bring into full play their role in creating more jobs and enervating the market. To prevent an imbalance between production and marketing, it is necessary to ensure good coordination between industry and commerce and between industry and foreign trade.

Further Report

OW230148 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1405 GMT 22 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, 22 Mar (XINHUA) -- In his speech delivered at the national conference to plan industrial and communications work, a responsible person of the State Economic Commission pointed out: To reform the management system in industry, it is essential to adhere to the following five principles:

-- Reforms must be conducive to developing production, promoting technical progress, raising economic efficiency in a comprehensive way and increasing state revenues.

They must be conducive to overcoming the egalitarian trend of giving equal treatment to those who do a good job and those who do a poor one, to whipping up the enthusiasm of the enterprises and workers for socialism and to helping enterprises react instantaneously to keep pace with changes in supply and demand on the market and take the initiative to readjust production and improve management under the guidance of the state plans.

-- Reforms must be carried out by linking one's responsibility, authority and interests, correctly handling the interests of the state, the enterprise and the individual workers and staff members with the state reaping the largest share, the enterprise a smaller share and the individuals the smallest share.

-- While developing production and increasing revenues, we must improve the well-being of the workers and staff members step by step. However, the rate of increases in wages and bonuses should not be higher than the rate of increases in productivity, profits, the average amount of profits delivered to the state or taxes paid per worker. The proportion of wages in the total cost per unit should not be raised.

-- Reforms must be carried out with overall arrangements and in a planned manner. Various departments concerned and various fields must coordinate with each other in making reforms.

-- Reforms must be carried out by following the principle of giving primary importance to planned economy while making market regulation subsidiary. We must pay full attention to major issues while handling minor issues flexibly.

The responsible person of the State Economic Commission emphatically pointed out: While invigorating the economy, we must also pay attention to making use of administrative and legal measures to strengthen our management and supervision and protect the interests of the consumers.

Yuan Baohua on 1983 Tasks

OW221948 Beijing XINHUA in English 1837 GMT 22 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, March 22 (XINHUA) -- Improved quality and increased variety of light industrial products is a major goal for China to achieve in 1983, said Yuan Baohua, vice-minister of the State Economic Commission.

He was speaking yesterday at the opening ceremony of a national conference on industrial and communications work currently in session in Beijing.

Quality improvement has become a major concern for the textile and light industries, he noted, because consumers, with rising purchasing power and higher taste, are becoming increasingly choosy. In view of this, Yuan Baohua said, it is all the more necessary to render more financial and technical assistance to the light industrial and textile enterprises while increasing the supply of materials to them.

The quality of heavy industrial products, too, must be improved, he said. Work must continue to change the product mix of heavy industry.

Technical transformation of the existing enterprises is another major task in 1983, Yuan said. He called for coordination among all departments and authorities to tackle key technical problems, trial-produce new products, and to import and use new technology to transform the existing enterprises. He also stressed the need to give priority to the transformation of the existing light and textile industries.

In 1983, he said, work must continue to shake up the enterprises for better efficiency. He said 70 percent of the large and medium-sized enterprises and 20 percent of the smaller ones are required to complete the work by the end of the year.

Training of workers and staff members in enterprises is a task of "strategic importance," he noted. Training of younger workers is particularly important.

Energy production and conservation will remain a top priority in China's economic construction, the vice-minister said. Local authorities and people are encouraged to start small hydroelectric power stations and coal mines. The country is improving railways and other transport facilities so that 95 million tons of coal -- five million tons more than last year -- will be shipped out of Shanxi Province, China's leading coal producer, in 1983. Sea ports are required to handle eight million tons more of import and export goods than in 1982, he said.

COAL SUPPLY TO BE UNDER UNIFIED MANAGEMENT

OW220841 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 20 Mar 83

[Text] It is learned from the national conference on fuel that beginning 1 April this year, coal for use in the market and in industrial production will be put under the unified management of the goods and materials departments. This will be helpful in the overall planning and flexible control of coal supply, the proper use of coal yards, coal transportation, the streamlining of the administrative structure and the improvement of economic results in coal usage.

FURTHER ON BEIJING ENTERPRISE MANAGEMENT MEETING

Consultancy Service Viewed

OW221220 Beijing XINHUA in English 1118 GMT 20 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, March 20 (XINHUA) -- Yuan Baohua, vice-minister of the State Economic Commission, today called to pay close attention to scientific consultancy service for enterprise management in its readjustment drive aimed at achieving better economic results. He made this statement here in an opening address to the fourth annual meeting of the China Enterprise Management Association.

Efforts should be made, Yuan Baohua said, to encourage experienced managerial personnel with scientific knowledge to offer constructive proposals and concrete measures for strengthening enterprise management through investigation and studies.

The China Enterprise Management Association, founded in March, 1979 with Yuan Baohua as its president, involves itself in training competent managerial personnel, organizing academic exchanges with foreign countries and offering consultancy service for technical, economic and management operations in enterprises.

The association has trained 2,500 managers and factory directors in 20 courses since its founding, and invited 100 foreign experts from Britain, Japan, and the United States to give lectures on modern management methods, according to a spokesman for the association. It now maintains contacts with 48 enterprise management establishments abroad.

Last year, the association, together with local establishments, sponsored 62 training classes for 8,000 consultants while providing consultancy service to 140 industrial enterprises.

Training centers equipped with advanced facilities will be built in Beijing, Tianjin, Shanghai, Dalian, Guangzhou, Chengdu, Wuxi and Wuhan with technical assistance from Japan, the U.S., West Germany and Canada as well as some international organizations, the spokesman said. The centers, run by the association and relevant departments, are scheduled to be completed in 1985.

Outstanding Enterprises Honored

OW221453 Beijing XINHUA in English 1412 GMT 22 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, March 22 (XINHUA) -- Ten outstanding enterprises, chosen from among 400,000 industrial establishments across the country, have been cited at the fourth annual meeting of the China Enterprise Management Association now in session here.

The Anshan iron and steel complex, China's largest, last year produced 4.42 million tons of rolled steel, over one-seventh of the national total. This was 260,000 tons above the state quota for the complex. Other production goals, including iron ore concentrates, coke, pig iron and steel, were also exceeded and the quality of products improved. The complex, in Northeast China, reported an increase of 6.4 percent in annual profit in 1982 while reducing consumption of heavy oil by 14,700 tons; and electricity, 46 million kilowatt hours.

Technical transformation and scientific research are credited with success. Last year, the complex put into operation 15 of the 52 technical transformation projects. The No. 1 coke-oven battery in the fifth coking workshop, after being upgraded, produces an additional 50,000 tons of coke a year.

Efforts have also been made to control environmental pollution. Seventy percent of the dust in the air is now recovered.

Outstanding economic results were also reported last year by the No 2 motor vehicle plant in Hubei Province. The plant, designed and constructed by Chinese engineers and workers, turned out 53,600 motor vehicles in 1982, 37 percent more than the preceding year. It earned profits of 219 million yuan, 72 percent above 1981.

In order to expand its business for the convenience of customers, the plant has reduced the price of a 5-ton truck from 27,000 yuan in 1979 to around 20,000 yuan at present.

The plant now produces dozens of modified models including trucks, cross-country cars, jeeps, fire engines, buses and self-dumping trucks. Fuel consumption was reduced by 10 percent.

The Shigejie coal mining area in Shanxi Province, where coal extraction and transport was done by manual labor, has been transformed into a modern enterprise with mechanized operations. The mine, with a designed annual capacity of 600,000 tons, produced 1.23 million tons of coal in 1982 and turned over 12 million yuan to the state, exceeding the total funds the state invested since 1953. The mine reported no fatal casualties over the last two years, thanks to highly mechanized operation and scientific management.

Other units cited at the meeting include the Capital Iron and Steel Company, which maintains an annual 20 percent increase in profit over the last four years since the adoption of the job responsibility system, which links income with output.

CONSTRUCTION CONFERENCE EXAMINES INDUSTRY REFORM

Work Quality Stressed

OW172154 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1521 GMT 14 Mar 83

[By reporter Zhang Suiwen]

[Text] Jinan, 14 Mar (XINHUA) -- The national conference on construction work that ended in Jinan today emphasized that in carrying out reform in the building industry stress should be laid on shortening the time limit for completing a project, raising work quality, enlarging operations and improving economic results in order to better serve national economic construction and technical transformation in various trades and professions and improve the living conditions of the people in the urban and rural areas.

Longer time limits for completing projects, lower work quality and poor economic results had become an almost common failing in the building industry as a result of a supply system applied in the past that required periodical reporting on the actual amount of money and materials spent. However, through actively studying ways for structural reform, universally introducing the management responsibility system in all forms and launching activities to bring about all-round fine quality projects, since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee construction departments have inspired the enthusiasm of enterprises and workers and staff members to a certain extent. A comparison between 1978 and 1982 showed that the amount of work completed in construction and installation increased by 50.97 percent; the areas where construction projects were completed grew by 30.46 percent; and overall labor productivity increased 30.2 percent.

The conference noted that in spite of a great deal of work done and some experience accumulated earlier, there had been no major breakthrough and more efforts should be made to solve problems in enlivening management, shortening building cycles and improving work quality and economic results.

After earnestly discussing reform plans put forward by the Ministry of Urban and Rural Construction and Environmental Protection, the conference decided these plans should be put into effect specifically in accordance with actual prevailing conditions in various localities. Accordingly, the reform should first be carried out in easier areas before going into more difficult areas and in selected localities before popularizing it in a broader area so that the urgent but easier-to-solve problems can be taken care of first. In management, it is necessary to implement a contract system in which all construction teams undertake to finish a project within a time limit, in good quality and within the amount of materials and funds agreed upon so that the responsibility of completing the projects will rest on the shifts, groups and individuals engaged in construction.

To tighten supervision to ensure the quality of projects, it is necessary to popularize the experience gained in selected localities in Shenzhen and Dalian and to establish project quality control organs in areas concerned to exercise the supervisory authority on behalf of the government; completed projects cannot be turned over for use without being inspected first by competent supervisory organs.

RENMIN RIBAO Commentary

HK161025 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 15 Mar 83 p 2

[Commentator's article: "A Thriving Construction Industry Depends on Reform"]

[Text] The reform in the construction industry has started relatively early. In accordance with its own features, experiments have been made in the past few years. Good experiences have been created and accumulated in abundance, giving stimulation to the whole trade. From 1973 to 1976, the construction industry throughout the country cost the state 440 million yuan in subsidies, averaging 110 million yuan per year. Beginning in 1978, the situation of drawing on state subsidies changed. Despite its slender margin of profit, the construction industry handed over 1 billion yuan in profit to the state from 1978 to 1982, averaging 200 million yuan per year. To achieve still greater progress on this basis, make a complete break with the passive state in production and management, and bring about a real boom in the construction industry still depends on persistence in carrying out reforms.

As far as most of the economically developed countries are concerned, the construction industry is one of the mainstays of the national economy. The construction industry has housing, factories, mines, railroads, electric stations, airports, irrigation facilities and so forth as its end products. It provides an important material and technical basis for developing social reproduction and improving the people's living standards. It represents an important material production sector. In the past, many people in our country did not pay enough attention to the construction industry; they equated it with a problem in the consumer area, and treated it as a money-losing exercise. Very rigid rules were imposed in regard to the management system and methods of management. The sector shrank increasingly in scope, so that it ended up as solely a source of supply of labor. The enthusiasm of thousands of enterprises and millions of workers was repressed. The development of productivity suffered. In the past few years, with order brought out of chaos in regard to guiding ideology and positive reforms made with regard to the management system and the way of management, we have begun to make a break with the practice of "everyone eating from the same big pot" and egalitarianism, enabling the construction industry to change from "rigidity" to "flexibility," the scope from "narrowness" to "breadth," and the economic results from a "low" to a "high" level, and have ushered in a spring full of promise.

It should be noted that the reforms already carried out are still minor. Reform has yet to involve the system. A relatively important breakthrough has yet to be achieved as far as the whole situation is concerned. Generally speaking, production and management activities are still relatively passive. The time taken to finish a given job is long and the efficiency low. There has been little accumulation. There has not been a fundamental change in this situation. Only by carrying out an overall and systematic reform can we further enliven the construction industry, effectively shorten the time taken to finish a job, improve quality, reduce costs, and save on investment, giving the whole construction industry a good name and relatively high competitiveness and achieving the best economic results for it.

To make an overall and systematic reform, we must strengthen the conception of products. A reform in the construction industry is aimed at providing plentiful and good construction products for society. In determining economic results, we cannot just take a few technical and economic targets as a basis for analysis and judgement.

Still less can we base ourselves on the amount of profit. Improvement in economic results finds its most concentrated expression in good and cheap construction products provided for society. Only by focusing on the end products of the construction industry as a goal and making an overall and systematic reform from scientific research, design, construction work and inspection to management, personnel training and the building of the construction ranks, can we achieve satisfactory results.

An overall and systematic reform in the construction industry involves the management system and management methods, and also covers many problems, such as planning, workers' wages, the prices of products, and so forth. There is not only the macrocosmic but also the microcosmic aspect. We must properly link up the two, make a complete break with hackneyed conventions and outdated practices and turn the construction industry into an undertaking full of life that has Chinese features. However, we cannot hope to swallow a cake in one gulp or sink several wells at one stroke. We must proceed from reality and uphold the spirit of proceeding from the easy to the difficult and making steady progress. We must first seriously introduce those practices which are urgently needed and capable of being easily carried out, such as the contract system for a construction work team, the supervision of the quality of projects, the effort to run survey and design units along the lines of enterprises, and so forth. Concerning the system for the supply of raw materials, the supervision of work teams, the cadre system, and so forth, we must give full play to mass wisdom and seek a breakthrough. On problems involving the relevant departments, we must be adept at consulting with them and actively seek their support. Any party that performs well in this respect has fewer obstacles standing in its way and can quicken its pace of reform.

Reform of the economic system is a profound revolution. The leadership at all levels in the construction industry must actively make investigations and studies, do a good job of citing typical examples, accelerate the pace of reform in a down-to-earth manner, and push forward an overall and systematic reform in the construction industry.

INDIVIDUAL INDUSTRY, COMMERCE TO BE ENCOURAGED

OW181940 Beijing XINHUA in English 1427 GMT 18 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, March 18 (XINHUA) -- China will encourage the proper development of individual industry and commerce, said Ren Zhonglin, director of the State Administration for Industry and Commerce, here today. "By 'proper'," he said, "is meant that we shall develop individual enterprises where and as they are needed."

He said developing individual industrial and commercial enterprises is an objective requirement of the people's economic life and a way to solve urban unemployment and an outlet for surplus labor in the countryside.

China had 2.6 million individual enterprises employing more than 3 million people and handled more than 10 billion yuan of business in 1982. Of these, more than 1.1 million enterprises with more than 1.3 million employees were in the cities handling half of the turnover. Unemployed youths accounted for 26.7 percent of the individual entrepreneurs.

He said individual economy is essentially different from a capitalist economy. While the individual economy is based on the owning of means of production by the laborer and his self-employment, the capitalist one is based on capitalist ownership of the means of production and wage labor. The individual economy is in subordinate position.

In present-day China, individual economy of the working people is a necessary and useful supplement to the state sector of the economy, he said.

In 1953 China had 8.38 million individual industrialists and businessmen in the cities, accounting for 10.7 percent of the urban population, whereas now the nation has only 1.36 million such people or 0.66 percent of urban population, and the percentage is even smaller in the countryside. "In view of this and to meet the demands of social production and daily life of the people, we must allow a fairly rapid development of individual industry and commerce in addition to the cooperative economy," the director said.

"Encouraging the individual enterprises of working people and enabling them to develop within the scope prescribed by the state and under the control of the Administration of Industry and Commerce is a long-term policy," he stressed.

RENMIN RIBAO ON STUDY OF RURAL ENERGY RESOURCES

HK230153 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 20 Mar 83 p 2

[Commentator's article: "Strengthen the Scientific Study of Rural Energy Resources"]

[Text] In order to solve the problem of energy resources in the countryside, it is first necessary to do a good job in scientific research work. At present, the work in this respect has not been fully developed, or has only been developed slowly. Some of the research still lacks scientific confirmation. This problem must be taken seriously by relevant departments.

Planting a forest for fuel wood is a good method to solve the problem of a lack of firewood in the countryside. However, new varieties of trees are not being planted and outdated techniques are still widely applied. Management is bad, techniques are backward, and productivity is very low. At present, it is necessary to make surveys and conduct experiments in order to select for different areas the species of fuel trees which have the highest calorific value and are easy to grow, and to improve techniques of planting and cultivating different kinds of trees. However, this work is being carried out in only a few provinces in our country. Most areas have not yet carried it out in an organized and planned way.

Methane gas is a secondary energy resource, which has a comparatively wider range of application. The exploitation of methane is scientifically and technologically complicated. One of the reasons a roundabout way was followed and waste occurred in some localities was the neglect of scientific research at the beginning. In the production of methane, formalism should be prevented and mass production should not be carried out. It is necessary to develop the production in a down-to-earth manner and pay attention to quality. It is also necessary to absorb relevant foreign techniques in this respect while utilizing our own experiences in building methane generating pits and in management, so that the best and most appropriate designs for different areas can be produced and distributed in a planned way. This seems complicated; but actually, in this way, quicker and better results can be achieved in methane production.

In rural energy construction, it is not only necessary to explore more resources but also to practice economy. Some comrades, who do not understand the importance of the latter, have asked why we should exert great efforts to study the wood-burning stoves in the peasants' houses. As a matter of fact, in the Chinese countryside, tens of thousands of tons of valuable wheat straw and firewood are burned every day in more than 170 million wood-burning stoves. If the consumption of fuel were to be reduced by improving these kitchen stoves, a large quantity of wheat straw could be used directly or indirectly in the fields.

The use of these organic substances is an important link in striving for a bumper harvest. It should not be neglected. In the future, it will be necessary to combine rural energy production with the development of organic agriculture and to do a good job in scientific research work.

CIRCULAR ISSUED ON MILITARY SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

OW222353 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1135 GMT 21 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, 21 Mar (XINHUA) -- In 1983, military academies and schools of the Chinese People's Liberation Army will recruit more than 7,700 new students from among local senior middle school graduates. The Ministry of Education and the PLA General Political Department recently issued a joint circular on this.

The circular calls on the localities and PLA units to earnestly strengthen leadership over enrollment work of the military academies and schools, vigorously publicize the great significance of speeding up the training of command cadres and specialized technical personnel for building a modern and regular revolutionary Army; and encourage students to take the enrollment examination for military academies and schools.

The circular points out: This year's new students for military academies and schools will be admitted individually ahead of time on the basis of the unified entrance examination. For all students who have named a military academy or school as their first choice and whose examination results have passed a specific level set for the locality, it is the responsibility of local enrollment offices to forward all their records and files (irrespective of the groups they fall into based on their grades) to the military academy or school for screening and selection on merit. Before admission, the military academies and schools must seriously conduct a physical reexamination of the students to prevent mistakes and evasions.

The circular stipulates: Students applying for enrollment in military academies and schools must be under 19 years old (born after 1 September 1964). Admitted students will go through enrollment procedures at the military academies and schools according to relevant PLA regulations. After new students are admitted, the academies and schools must make a serious recheck and reject those who do not qualify.

DEMOCRACY ASSOCIATION EXPANDS MEMBERSHIP

OW201036 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1247 GMT 19 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, 19 Mar (XINHUA) -- The number of local organizations and members of the China Association for Promoting Democracy has reached the highest level in the history of the association. The association set up 22 new local organizations and recruited more than 2,600 new members in 1982 alone. This was made public by Lei Jieqiong, vice chairman of the Central Committee of the China Association for Promoting Democracy, at a national forum on the association's work in 1983 which opened today.

Most of the association's new members are school faculty members, cultural and publishing workers, scientists, technicians and health workers. Some of them are noted educators, writers, painters, calligraphers, actors and actresses. The association's local organizations in Guangdong, Sichuan, Shanxi, Fujian, Jiangxi and other provinces and cities were established last year.

Lei Jieqiong also announced today that the association would hold its fifth national congress in Beijing in the latter half of this year in order to organize its members to do their part better for socialist modernization.

SHANGHAI PUBLISHES BIOGRAPHY ON GEN XU HAIDONG

OW231012 Beijing XINHUA in English 0804 GMT 23 Mar 83

[Text] Shanghai, March 23 (XINHUA) -- "Biography of General Xu Haidong," a new literary work recounting the life and career of a Chinese revolutionary and high-ranking military official, has been released by the Shanghai Literature and Arts Publishing House. Marshal Xu Xiangqian inscribed the title for the book.

General Xu Haidong was acclaimed by late Chairman Mao Zedong as "a leader of the Red Army and masses." He was born in brick worker's family in Dawu County, Hubei Province, in 1900, and joined the Chinese revolution in 1925. Rising through the ranks from a soldier to a general, he fought in hundreds of battles, such as the northern expedition (1926-1927), the Huangma uprising of 1927, the Zhiluozen battle, which was the last major battle of the Long March (1934-1935) and the Pingxing Pass battle during the war of resistance against Japanese aggression (1937-1945), establishing himself as a brilliant military commander. He became one of the ten P.L.A. senior generals in 1955.

During the "Cultural Revolution," he suffered a political persecution under Lin Biao and Jiang Qing, and died in Zhengzhou in Henan Province in 1970.

The 11-chapter book, including an account of the 1960's in Xu Haidong's own words, was written by Zhang Lin, an Army writer who started to collect the stories of Xu Haidong and the historical materials concerned beginning in 1956, describes in vivid detail Xu Haidong's career as a revolutionary.

LITERARY WORKS ON LAW BEING PUBLISHED

OW220252 Beijing XINHUA in English 0235 GMT 22 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, March 22 (XINHUA) -- The libretto of a local opera of North China, which depicts a woman cadre in the countryside explaining laws to bickering family members, is being printed at the China Law Press, and will soon be available throughout the country.

The opera, entitled "God of Happiness," is adapted from a real story on the outskirts of Beijing and ends with the renewal of cordial relations.

In China, particularly in the countryside, many aged people still live with their children after their marriages. The Chinese Constitution says that maltreatment of old people is prohibited, and children who have come of age are obligated to support and assist their parents.

The press will also print pictorial serials about the story and literary works describing how citizens study and abide by laws. Most of the books published by the press, however, are popular readers on the law and textbooks for institutions of higher learning in law and jurisprudence.

A leader of the press said that publishing literary and art works on the law is a new effort for them. He said that the publication of such books would help spread knowledge of the law among the people.

Since 1981, the press has printed some 130 books with a total circulation of about ten million copies. Among them are "An Elementary Introduction to Notarization," "An Elementary Introduction to International Law", "The Science of Criminal Law" and "A History of Legal Concepts in China."

In addition, the press has also translated and printed books on laws of different Asian and European countries over the last two years.

DICTIONARY OF ECONOMIC LAWS BEING COMPILED

OW181241 Beijing XINHUA in English 0718 GMT 18 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, March 18 (XINHUA) -- The "Dictionary of Economic Laws," the first of its kind since the founding of New China in 1949, is now being compiled by dozens of law experts here in Beijing.

The dictionary, according to the Economic Legislation Research Center, is scheduled to include more than one thousand phrases concerning economic laws, with about 600,000 Chinese characters in all, and some 500 characters to each phrase.

Wang Zhengming, an official in the research center, told XINHUA that the compilation of the dictionary was underway to meet the needs of the new situation in the economic legal system and of the country's socialist modernizations. The official pointed out that a comprehensive dictionary in this regard is urgently called for in teaching, research and legislation work. Many explanations in the existing law dictionaries could not meet the needs of the current situation, he added.

He stressed that the compilation should proceed from China's practical conditions while drawing the latest achievements in the economic law research, both at home and abroad, so as to help establish an economic legal system in sync with China's conditions. The explanation or elaboration of the phrases should be as accurate, concise, as understandable and applicable as possible, he said.

The contents of the dictionary are preliminarily classified into 26 categories, including: the history of economic laws; basic principles of socialist economic laws; relations between economy and law as well as the fields in industry, agriculture, commerce, finance, accounting resources, monetary and economic legal work.

The compilation is jointly sponsored and organized by the Economic Legislation Research Center of the State Council, the Law Research Institute of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, the Law Departments of Beijing University and Chinese People's University and the Beijing College of Political Science and Law. The dictionary is scheduled to come off press next year.

LIAOWANG: YU QIULI DISCUSSES 'DOUBLE SUPPORTS'

HK230343 Beijing LIAOWANG in Chinese No 1, 20 Jan 83 pp 12-13

["Talk by Comrade Yu Qiuli [0151 4428 6849]: "A New Creation"]

[Text] Around the Spring Festival in 1983, the troops and people throughout our country will enthusiastically and soundly launch an upsurge of the activities of "supporting the Army and giving preferential treatment to families of revolutionary army men and martyrs" and "supporting the government and cherishing the people." Since 1943, we have carried out the "double supports" movement in a widespread and deep unity between the Army, government and the people and guaranteeing the victory of the revolutionary war and socialist construction.

Now we are in a new historic period. How should we carry on this glorious tradition and further strengthen the great unity between the Army and the government and the Army and the people? In my opinion, the best method for this is for the Army and the people jointly to carry out the activities of building socialist spiritual civilization.

In May 1981, Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out that our troops should become glorious pacesetters of the construction of socialist spiritual civilization. Over the past year, all our Army units, while doing a good job of the construction of spiritual civilization within themselves, have scored heartening achievements in building up socialist spiritual civilization together with the villages, streets and schools around their barracks that have established contacts with these Army units. This is a new development by our Army in carrying out its mass work under the new situation.

Not long ago, I inspected the work in the Baoding area, listened to the briefing by the leaders of the local garrison on the development of the joint construction of "civilized villages" by the Army and the people and visited two civilized villages. When I returned to Beijing, I invited a few comrades from the Army to hold a special forum on this problem. All I heard and saw in these activities has greatly instructed me.

The activities of jointly building up socialist spiritual civilization by the Army and the people -- in rural areas, this means the development of "civilized villages"; in urban areas, this means the joint development of "civilized streets," "civilized towns," "civilized schools," "civilized shops," "civilized hospitals," and so on -- is an effective measure for achieving a radical turn for the better in the general mood of our society. Through the activities of developing "civilized villages," the appearance of our villages has become clean and tidy and the hygienic conditions have greatly improved. Moreover, there has been a clear change for the better in the general mood and public security in our society and a great change in the relationships between the people. People pay greater attention to the new morality and customs. The political consciousness of the masses has been heightened and production has developed. These good phenomena have pleased both the Army and the localities.

Building up socialist spiritual civilization jointly by the Army and the people is a good method for strengthening the unity between the Army and the government and between the Army and the people. In the past, the relations between the Army and the government and between the Army and the people were always good. During the 10 years of civil disorder, these good relations were undermined. How should we remedy it? The key lies in our work and in doing more good things for the people. In building up socialist spiritual civilization jointly by the Army and the people, the Army does good things for the people, thus allowing the masses of the people to find that the people's own Army is lovely and allowing the cadres and fighters to find that the masses of people are kind. As a result, a relationship of affection such as that between fish and water, which prevailed during the old days of the wars, will be restored.

Building up socialist spiritual civilization jointly by the Army and the people is a good way to promote our Army building. In heightening political consciousness, we depend first on the education within the Army, and second on the education in society and in families. In participating in the activities of building up socialist spiritual civilization jointly by the Army and the people, our troops have had widespread contacts with the masses of the people and directly received an edifying influence from the new ideology, general mood and morality of the masses of the people, which constitutes an inexhaustible source of political nourishment. From the magnificently good situation in rural areas which has emerged since the implementation of the production responsibility system, many cadres and fighters have realized the correctness of the party's line, principles and policies formulated since the 3d Plenary Session of its 11th CPC Central Committee.

From the correctness of the policies, they have further realized the greatness of the party Central Committee, strengthened their consciousness in maintaining ideological and political conformity with the party Central Committee and heightened their confidence in quadrupling our country's annual total industrial and agricultural output value by the end of this century. When they saw the rapid change for the better in the general mood of society after the activities of developing "civilized villages," they heightened their confidence in striving to bring a radical turn for the better to party work style and the general mood of society. Through the training received in the practice of building up "civilized villages" jointly by the Army and the people, our cadres and fighters have learned the skill in doing mass work and some knowledge related to industrial and agricultural production and have raised their cultural and scientific levels. As a result, quite a few comrades have become people of ability who know both how to fight when they are in the Army and how to do the work of construction when they leave the Army. That is why we say that the practice of building up socialist spiritual civilization jointly by the Army and the people is not a minor job but a major task of far-reaching significance.

Our country has now entered a new historical period and the party Central Committee has put forth the construction of a high degree of socialist material civilization and spiritual civilization as a strategic policy and has required that our troops become not only great steel wall in defending the socialist motherland, but also an important force in building socialist material and spiritual civilizations. Thus, we are required not only to set examples in building up the "two civilizations," but also to take an active part in the activities of building up the "two civilizations" in the areas where our troops are stationed. During the new year, our Army should first do a good job of building up itself in order to bring a further turn for the better in its work style and general mood and play an important role in the construction of socialist spiritual civilization in our country. On the other hand, all units in our Army should learn from the units stationed in Baoding and popularize the experiences of these units. In the areas where conditions allow, they should all carry out the activities of jointly building up "civilized villages," "civilized towns" and "civilized streets" in the areas where they are stationed. This is a key task of our Army's mass work this year. In the future, we should persist in doing this work. Through these activities, we should change the general mood of society, promote the construction of our Army and strengthen the unity between the Army and the government and between the Army and the people. We have learned that there are tens of thousands of places where our Army units have established contracts with local people. If these tens of thousands of places are built into "civilized villages" and "civilized streets," we will score a magnificent achievement and will facilitate bringing a turn for the better in the general mood of society. Our Army's cadre retirement offices should also take part in this work. Those who have retired from our Army are all veteran comrades who have both prestige and experience. They will surely do the work satisfactorily if they spare some of their time for this job within the limits allowed by their health.

The key task in building socialist spiritual civilization jointly by the Army and the people is to strengthen ideological and cultural construction centering on education in communist ideology; raise the people's ideological, moral, scientific and cultural levels in order to turn them into educated and disciplined laborers with ideals and morality and thus achieve the aim of bringing a turn for the better in the general mood of society; and strengthen our Army building and establishing a new type relationship of fighting together in unison and unity between our Army and the government and between our Army and the people. As conditions and the tasks assigned to our units vary in different areas, we must decide what to do in the light of local reality and should not forcefully seek uniformity. Now and in the future, we should, in my opinion, mainly pay attention to satisfactorily implementing the spirit of the 12th party congress and the 5th Session of the 5th NPC. We should assist local party organizations in educating basic-level cadres and party members, doing a good job of educating youngsters, supporting the healthy trends and overcoming the unhealthy ones, and establishing a new general mood in our society.

We should also help in satisfactorily carrying out cultural construction and education, and undertaking and developing mass cultural and sport activities in order to enrich the spiritual life of the people. At the same time, we should publicize the party's principles and policies, help in perfecting the production responsibility system, and popularize scientific and technological knowledge in order to help the localities to satisfactorily develop production and make our masses of people rich. Our general principle is that we must proceed from investigation and study and grasp the problem which the masses regard as being the most urgent. In tackling problems, we should give priority to the easy ones and gradually deepen our work. Our methods should be diversified and flexible, but we should never pursue formalism, for formalism divorces us from the masses and will give rise to countless evils.

How should we infuse communist ideology among our masses of the people? In answering this question, many units which have done a good job of building up "civilized villages" and "civilized streets" have provided us with many good experiences. We should sum up and popularize these experiences. Their major experiences are as follows: 1) We should pay attention to linking the content of education with the key tasks and the focus of propaganda and education in the localities and with the immediate interests and experiences of the masses. We should explain theory by using practical examples and refrain from giving empty sermons as theory. In one period, we can only pay attention to one principal contradiction and cannot pay equal attention to every aspect of our work. 2) Our chief method should be to convince people through persuasion and to arouse people to educate themselves. We should not adopt any compulsive means, nor should we rise to a higher plane of principle at will or engage in criticizing, fighting against or punishing people. 3) We should clarify the relationships between communist ideology and existing policies. The two are linked, but different. We should not discard communist ideology at the mere mention of existing policies, nor should we engage in the "leftist" "communist wind" as we did in the past as soon as we mentioned the propaganda of communist ideology. The units stationed in minority nationality areas should, moreover, pay particular attention to the implementation of the party's religious policy. 4) We should overcome haste in seeking achievements. Putting an end to the old customs left over among the people by the old society is a long-term task. We should have great patience in doing this work, but we must work conscientiously. As long as we make prolonged and steadfast efforts, we will be able to gradually expand the position of communist ideology.

In carrying out the activities of jointly building up socialist spiritual civilization by the Army and the people, we must adhere to the principle of regarding the local leadership as the core and the activities engaged in by the masses themselves as the major part of the work, and give local people spiritual support as our chief method. The initiative of the masses of the people is the most fundamental thing. Only by relying on this initiative can we establish, consolidate and develop "civilized villages" and "civilized streets." Without the foundation among the masses, without the foundation created by our work in the past and without an ideological foundation, it is impossible for us to do the work satisfactorily; even if we do the work satisfactorily for a time, we will not be able to consolidate our achievements.

Therefore, all the relevant activities must be carried out under the unified leadership and planning of the localities, and the Army units' chief task is to be good advisors and assistants. In carrying out the work, we must closely integrate it with the fulfillment of the key task of ideological and cultural construction in the localities and must avoid becoming divorced from that task. We should more frequently exchange information with, ask instruction from and report to the local party and government leading groups and accept the inspection and leadership of the localities over this work. We should more frequently publicize the advanced experiences and deeds of the masses and give play to their inherent initiative. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our party has resolutely and bravely corrected its "leftist" mistakes, thoroughly put an end to the subjectivist methods of coercion and commandism, and freed the people from their fetters. As a result, we have given increasingly full play to the tremendously great socialist initiative in them. Our task is to create conditions for them to choose, discern, popularize and improve on their own. The basic-level party and CYL branches in our units should coordinate closely with local organizations of the CPC, CYL, trade union, Womens Federation and militia and give full play to youngsters' and militia's role as shock forces.

In building up socialist spiritual civilization together with the people, our Army units should modestly learn from the masses of the people and strengthen Army building. We should use the advanced typical examples and deeds of the masses of the people in building up the "two civilizations" and supporting the Army and in giving preferential treatment to families of revolutionary servicemen and martyrs to carry out education in communist ideology among our troops, heighten their communist ideological consciousness, strengthen their sense of loving the people, and firmly fix in their mind the idea that they are combat teams. We should invite local scientific and technical workers and teachers to give lectures on scientific and cultural knowledge in order to raise the scientific and cultural levels of our troops. We should learn from the localities the advanced experiences in their work, heighten our work abilities and do all our work satisfactorily. We should, moreover, modestly listen to the criticisms and opinions of the government and masses of people, overcome our weak points, improve our work, heighten our sense of organization and discipline and safeguard and heighten the prestige of our Army.

We should regard carrying out the activities of building up socialist spiritual civilization jointly by the Army and the people as the starting point for the creation of an overall new situation in our work of supporting the government and cherishing the people. All the commanders and fighters in our Army should respect the government, take loving care of the people and struggle jointly with the masses of the people. They should take the lead in studying and publicizing the new Constitution, consciously safeguard its dignity and set examples in our work of implementing and observing it. We should help the localities to make even greater efforts in carrying out the construction of socialist material and spiritual civilizations and make greater contributions to the four modernizations. We should continue to grasp the handling of the problems of dispute between the Army and the localities. We should strengthen our mass work in the minority nationality areas where we are stationed, strictly carry out the party's nationality policies, help fraternal nationalities to develop production and cultural, education and medical undertakings and satisfactorily maintain unity between various nationalities. At the same time, we should pay close attention to the construction our own troops, further improve our troops' military and political quality, heighten our vigilance, intensify our preparations for war, fulfill the glorious tasks that the party has assigned our troops, and strive for achieving the strategic goal put forward by the CPC Central Committee. By so doing, our Army and people will build up a new long wall of steel and will achieve great victory in their socialist cause.

SHANDONG CPPCC STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING HELD

SK230435 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 22 Mar 83

[Text] The 22d Standing Committee meeting of the Fourth Shandong Provincial CPPCC Committee opened on 22 March in Jinan. Before the meeting, the members devoted a day to conscientiously studying Comrade Hu Yaobang's report "The Radiance of the Great Truth of Marxism Lights Our Way Forward," delivered at the meeting that commemorated the centenary of the death of Marx. They were deeply educated and inspired.

At a plenary session on the morning of 22 March, the members unanimously approved the meeting's agenda and heard a report explaining the draft of the report on the work of the fourth provincial CPPCC Committee. The meeting also issued written reports explaining plans for convocation of the first session of the fifth provincial CPPCC Committee and the handling of motions since the fifth session of the fourth provincial CPPCC Committee.

Beginning the afternoon of 22 March, members held group discussions on the aforementioned reports. Gao Keting, chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee, chaired the plenary session. Vice chairmen, including Zhou Xingfu, Wang Zhe, Yu Xiu, Li Lin, Xu Meisheng, Guo Yicheng, Li Sijing, Zhang Weicen, Tian Haishan, Bai Yanbo, Wang Liang and Fan Yusui, attended the session.

JIANGSU CONGRESS SEEKS GOVERNMENT, COMMUNES SPLIT

OW221341 Nanjing XINHUA ;RIBAO in Chinese 12 Mar 83 p 1

["Resolution of the Standing Committee of the Jiangsu Provincial People's Congress on Separating the Government and the Rural People's Communes Step by Step and in a Well Prepared Way," adopted by the 18th meeting of the Standing Committee of the 5th provincial People's Congress on 11 March 1983]

[Text] The 18th meeting of the Standing Committee of the 5th Jiangsu Provincial People's Congress has heard and discussed the report made by Qian Mengwu, vice chairman of the provincial Agricultural Committee and director of the provincial Office for Rural Structural Reform, on the work of separating government from rural communes throughout the province. The meeting points out: The new Constitution has specifically stipulated that the system of combining administration and the commune in rural people's communes be reformed and that governments of townships and towns be established. Our province's experience in separating governments from communes in selected rural communes shows that such a change is conducive to strengthening basic-level political power in the countryside, cementing relations among the party, the government and the masses, arousing the initiative of the masses and promoting the development of socialist collective economy. The meeting considers separation of administration and the communes an important reform. It is a painstaking and complex task. All localities must proceed from practical conditions, follow the Constitution and stipulations of the party's related principles and policies, successfully accomplish this task at selected points, carefully sum up experience step by step and in a well-prepared way, and popularize this task so as basically to complete it in the province in the early half of 1984. Overall reform in the countryside should be pushed to a new stage through various reforms centered around the separation of government and communes.

XIANG SHOZHUI SEES SHANGHAI'S 'GOOD 8TH COMPANY'

OW230733 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 22 Mar 83

[Text] According to a report by this station Xiang Shouzhi, commander of the Nanjing PLA units, paid a special visit to the "Good 8th Company on Nanjing Road" on the afternoon of 22 March to call on the commanders and fighters there. He expressed hopes that the 8th Company would continue to maintain its glorious tradition in the new situation and would never become complacent but persist in scaling the heights and build the company well.

While at the company, Commander Xiang Shouzhi listened to a report by Deputy Political Commissar (Yin Chunan) on the company's situation, toured the 8th Company's history room and watched a bayonet-fighting demonstration by 8th Company cadres and fighters on the drill field.

ZHEJIANG'S WANG FANG ON REFORM, PRODUCTION

OW230647 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 22 Mar 83

[Excerpts] The Zhejiang Provincial CPC Committee held a telephone conference on the evening of 21 March to spell out plans for current economic reform and industrial and agricultural production.

Wang Fang, secretary of the provincial party committee, spoke at the telephone conference. He addressed four questions: Reform of commerce and industry; industrial and agricultural production; strengthening of ideological and political work to raise the cadres' sense of work responsibility, and improving leadership and working methods.

On the reform of commerce and industry Comrade Wang Fang pointed out: The present situation is very good, but we must keep a cool head. Generally speaking, we should be active in carrying out reforms. But we must work in a planned and systematic way. We should carry out experiments and follow the path of practice, summing up and more practice. We must not rush headlong into mass action and impose uniformity on all enterprises. On the matter of time, we must not be too hasty or too impatient and must not stir up a wind. We must make this guiding ideology very clear.

On paying attention to economic work, Comrade Wang Fang stressed: Attention must be paid first to agriculture. The spring farming season is now approaching. All localities must earnestly implement the two central documents on rural work, do a good job in stabilizing and improving the output-related system of contracted responsibilities, do a good job in spring farming preparations and strive to achieve an all-round good agricultural harvest this year.

In his talk Comrade Wang Fang also stressed the need to concentrate leadership efforts and improve leadership style. He said: At present, party committees at various levels have arduous tasks and much work to do. To guarantee new progress in all fields of work, leadership at various levels must emphasize the main tasks, concentrate on work that bears on the overall situation and avoid a scattering of efforts. Prefectures and cities now undergoing administrative reforms must properly handle the relationship between administrative reforms and production work. They should set up two groups, one to carry out structural reforms and the other to take care of current production. It is imperative to do a good job in both administrative reform and production.

GUANGDONG VICE GOVERNOR XUE GUANGJUN DIES

HK230147 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 22 Mar 83

[Summary] Xue Guangjun, member of the Standing Committee of the Fourth Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee, vice governor, and party group secretary of the provincial Agricultural Committee, died of illness in Guangzhou on 11 March at the age of 66. A memorial service was held for him on 21 March. Wreaths were sent by Zhao Ziyang, Xi Zhongxun, Deng Liqun, and (Wang Sishou), and also by various other individuals including Ren Zhongyi, Liu Tianfu, Lin Ruo, Liang Lingguang, Li Jianzhen, Xie Fei, Wu Nansheng, Wang Ning, Wang De, Yin Linping, Kou Qingyan, Ou Mengjue, Guo Rongchang, Yang Yichen, Guo Feng, An Pingsheng, Gao Yang, Yong Wentao, Jiao Ruoyu, Wang Quanguo, Wu Lengxi, Zhang Gensheng, Gong Zirong, Jiao Linyi, Xiao Hongda, Zeng Zhi, Huang Jingbo, Li Erzong, Li Ziyuan, Li Yiqing, Yang Zejiang, Bai Jiefu, and Huang Oudong.

Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Lin Ruo presided. Vice Governor Yang Deyuan delivered the memorial oration. Also present were responsible comrades of the province and Guangzhou City including Ren Zhongyi, Liang Lingguang, Xie Fei, Wu Nansheng, Wang Ning, Wang De, Kou Qingyan, Chen Yueping, Chen De, Du Ruizhi, Song Zhiying, Ou Mengjue, Zhong Ming, Liang Guang, Fan Xixian, Liang Weilin, and Ye Xuanping.

GUANGDONG CIRCULAR ON STUDYING HU YAOBANG REPORT

HK230217 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 21 Mar 83

[Text] Yesterday the Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee issued a circular on studying Comrade Hu Yaobang's report at the rally to mark the centenary of the death of Karl Marx.

The circular says that Comrade Hu Yaobang's report at the rally to mark the centenary profoundly explains the important significance of adhering to and developing Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and conducting reform in the great struggle to create a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization. The report stresses expounding and improving the Marxist scientific viewpoint and the correct principle on the issue of knowledge and intellectuals and calls the whole party and all the people to restudy this. This is a significant guide for all work on all fronts.

CPC committees at all levels must attach great importance to the report. While penetratingly organizing study of the spirit of the 12th congress documents, they must seriously organize party members, cadres, workers and young people to study this important report.

The circular demands that leaders of CPC committees and party organizations at all levels take the lead in studying this important report seriously and well. They must make specific adjustments in light of the actual situation of their own places and departments.

GUANGZHOU'S REN ZHONGYI AT CITY CONFERENCE

HK230229 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 21 Mar 83

[Summary] Yesterday afternoon the Guangzhou City People's Government held a conference to study the problem of how to improve further the appearance and sanitation of the city.

At the conference, responsible persons of the city CPC Committee and the city government conveyed provincial CPC Committee First Secretary Ren Zhongyi's written instruction in a restricted circular recently printed and distributed by the General Office of the provincial CPC Committee.

In the written instruction, Comrade Ren Zhongyi points out that radio and television stations and newspapers have disclosed and criticized incidents of disregard for the public code and of sabotage of public hygiene and that they are greatly supported by the masses. Some days ago radio and television stations and newspapers did a very good job in criticizing litterbugs whom many people hate. They must continue to do so in future. Comrade Ren Zhongyi points out that urban public health management departments must do their management work well. After formulating regulations, they must assign people to be responsible for supervising the enforcement of the regulations. They must provide personnel to deal with offenders and punish those who should be punished. This is an important task of building spiritual civilization. It is necessary to seriously grasp this during Civility and Courtesy Month.

Participants in the conference studied measures for further improving the city's appearance and sanitation.

GUANGZHOU'S SUN REN ON ZHUHAI ZONE DEVELOPMENT

OW221954 Beijing XINHUA in English 1833 GMT 22 Mar 83

[Text] Guangzhou, March 22 (XINHUA) -- Guangdong's Zhuhai Special Economic Zone will draw foreign investment to expand transport and communications services and the precision instruments and electronics industries, Vice-Mayor Sun Ren told a recent session of the city's People's Congress.

Zhuhai, adjacent to Macao, is one of the four special economic zones in China, where Hong Kong, Macao, overseas Chinese and foreign investors enjoy preferential treatment in starting enterprises independently or with China.

The vice-mayor said that advanced equipment is also needed to use local resources to make ceramics, glass and food and to develop sea-water breeding, animal husbandry and agriculture. He disclosed that a total of 1.03 billion U.S. dollars will be invested in construction of central and watersn sections of the city. The second phase of the Jinzhou harbor will be completed later this year. A hotel and a cluster of new villas are expected to receive tourists in July.

Vice-Mayor Sun Ren said that old houses on some major streets will be pulled down to make way for the new. The construction of 14 roads and water, electric, communications facilities and sewage systems will also be speeded up to provide adequate conditions for foreign investors.

MAO ZHIYONG OPENS HUNAN CADRE TRAINING COURSE

HK230228 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Mar 83

[Summary] On the morning of 22 March, the opening ceremony of the in-service training course for provincial and prefectural leading cadres was held at the party school of the provincial CPC Committee. The course is jointly sponsored by the Hunan Teachers Institute and the party school of the provincial CPC Committee in accordance with its decision.

Fifty cadres are attending the course. They are all provincial or prefectural leaders, including Liu Fusheng, a deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee. They have much practical experience but their education level is low. Their average age, ranging from 35 to 52, is about 50. They will study mainly reading and writing but also other professional knowledge such as Marxist-Leninist theory, management and outlines of the science of law. The course will last 2 and 1/2 years divided into 5 terms.

Standing Committee members of the provincial CPC Committee Mao Zhiyong, Xiong Qingquan, Jiao Linyi, Liu Zhen, (Wang Jiangxian), Yin Changlin, Zhao Chuqi, Shi Xinshan and (Wang Daoqi) attended the opening ceremony, which was presided over by (Dai Yan), vice president of the party school of the provincial CPC Committee.

Mao Zhiyong gave a mobilization speech which he began by congratulating comrades on the opening of the course. [begin recording] "The 12th party congress has put forward the task of going all out to carry out socialist modernization in the new period and the magnificent strategic goal of striving to quadruple our country's annual industrial and agricultural output value by the end of this century. The key to the fulfillment of this task lies in whether we can make our cadre ranks -- particularly leading groups -- revolutionary, younger, better educated and professionally competent. Our party's cadres are the backbone of our party's cause. They have been assigned the task of implementing our party's line, principles and policies and of organizing and leading the broad masses to fulfill the general party task in the new period. Whether compared with wars we fought in the past or with construction that we carried out in the 1950's, 1960's and 1970's, the socialist modernization program today has raised a greater demand for our party members, especially leading cadres, to master more scientific and cultural knowledge at various levels. Generally speaking, there are about 800,000 cadres in our province. A relatively large part of these 800,000 cadres are educated but quite a large percentage of them are poorly educated. If we do not change this situation, it not only will be difficult for us to adapt to the requirements of modernization but also we will not be able to fulfill the task of socialist modernization that our party and people have assigned us." [end recording]

"Comrade Mao Zhiyong said that in order to solve the contradiction of our cadres' lack of scientific and cultural knowledge to meet the requirements of the socialist modernization, we must recruit into our leading groups medium-aged intellectuals who are both virtuous and competent, and we must also be determined to send in to planned in-service training courses a certain number of our cadres who have had some leadership experiences, who to a certain extent are politically enlightened and who are not very old but are poorly educated. After concentrating on their study for a few years, these cadres will be changed. This is a policy of far-reaching significance that the party Central Committee has clearly formulated for improving the quality of our cadres in order to guarantee the prosperous development of our party's cause.

"He said that our comrades should regard study in this training course as the party's concern, care and training for them and as a rare opportunity to become better educated. We should cherish this opportunity and strive to fulfill the task of study assigned us by the party and to become better educated. Through study, our comrades will raise their scientific and cultural level and change the composition of our cadre ranks. As a result they will do their future work better and will be able vigorously to display their abilities and make greater contributions to the four modernizations.

"In a sense, the task of making ourselves better educated is also a kind of struggle, a struggle to master science and culture.

"Comrade Mao Zhiyong expressed the hope that those who attend the training course have the confidence and determination to study undauntedly and steadfastly and earnestly raise their cultural level." In conclusion he wished the course success.

Then Liu Fusheng spoke on behalf of cadres attending the course and expressed their determination to study hard.

Also attending the opening ceremony were responsible comrades of the provincial education department, the Hunan Teachers Institute and the party school of the provincial CPC Committee.

HUNAN BOOSTS MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITY SYSTEM

HK230312 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 22 Mar 83

[Text] The provincial People's Government recently decided to speed up the pace of introducing the contracted management responsibilities system and the floating wage system for workers throughout the province. This decision was announced at a provincial government telephone conference on the afternoon of 21 March. The main purpose of the meeting was to make further arrangements to speed introduction of the contracted management responsibilities system in enterprises, and also for current industrial and agricultural production.

The meeting held: The central authorities' intentions in carrying out economic reforms have penetrated the people's thinking. Leaders at all levels and masses in the province are devising ways of introducing the contracted management responsibilities system. A very good start has been made in this respect and initial results have been scored; however, the pace of introducing this system is not fast enough. Some enterprises are watching and waiting and also are worried about changes. The meeting demanded that all areas, departments and units strengthen leadership, mobilize the masses, establish confidence, and implement the contracted management responsibilities system as rapidly as possible.

The meeting demanded that all areas, departments and units actively reform the wage form and system so as to destroy the distribution setup of everyone eating out of the same big pot. In light of the province's actual conditions, it is presently necessary actively to promote the floating wages system. The meeting advanced specific views on how to do this. The meeting also arranged for current industrial and agricultural production. It stressed that at present all areas and department must correctly handle the relationship between reforms and production and persistently grasp reform with one hand and production with the other. It demanded that, pending the establishment of new organs, the province organize production according to the original zoning. Before new leadership groups are set up, existing groups must carry on their work and get a good grasp of production.

Vice governor Zhou Zheng presided at the meeting. Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Liu Zheng made a speech.

CENTRAL OFFICIAL PRAISES SICHUAN RURAL HOUSING

HK200631 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 19 Mar 83

[Text] A responsible central comrade recently inspected rural Sichuan. He visited the homes of peasants (Zhuang Daoquan) and (Xiao Siqing) at (Gaojia) village in (Guifu) township of Xindu County. After inquiring about the state of house construction, he affirmed the method of not occupying farmland for building houses, with the resulting land saved belonging to the household concerned.

(Gaojia) village is a relatively affluent village in Xindu County. There are 0.9 mu of farmland per person. They have paid very great attention to organizing manpower for industry and sideline production, and have established a construction team and a knitting mill. Over 600 of the village's 900 laborers are engaged in industry and sideline occupations. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, average income per capita has exceeded 300 yuan each year. In 1982 total output value of agriculture, industry and sideline occupations was 1.4 million yuan, and average income per capita broke through the 500 yuan mark.

In order to allow peasants to improve their housing conditions, the village party branch -- after conducting investigations -- proposed in August 1981 the method of not occupying farmland for building houses, with the resulting land saved belonging to the household concerned. It also employed the village's construction force and organized a house-building team. The village has adopted the following measures in implementing this method:

1. Make overall plans. With old houses as the basis, average floorspace per person is 30 square meters and houses are spaced 5 meters apart.
2. Peasants can choose for themselves the type and plan of house [words indistinct].
3. The collective provides support. Each peasant building a house is allocated 90 yuan for transport of materials and 19 square meters of floorboard are provided gratis. A further 19 square meters are allocated to those with only 1 child.

The peasant (Zhuang Daoquan) told the responsible central comrade: In the past, five people of the three generations of my family lived in three huts. This was very inconvenient. Now we have built a spacious house where everyone has an average of 33 meters of floorspace. The three generations are all living happily. In addition there is much empty land in front of the house, where trees and so on can be planted.

The responsible central comrade found out that 76 peasant households in the village had built houses without occupying any farmland at all. He said happily: The method of not occupying land for house-building, with the resulting land saved belonging to the household concerned, is good and should be popularized.

BRIEFS

YUNNAN SPRING FARMING -- In Honghe, Wenshan, Dehong and Xishuangbanna Autonomous Prefectures and Simao and Licang Prefectures, where the season comes earlier, spring sowing and farming has begun. In the central and northern parts of Yunnan Province, early-maturing crops are being cultivated. According to statistics, by the end of February the province had cultivated early rice and mid-season rice seedlings on some 52,000 mu of land and seedlings of flue-cured tobacco on some 3,300 mu, transplanted early rice on some 100,000 mu and cultivated early-maturing crops on some 240,000 mu. The province has readjusted the areas of main industrial crops such as flue-cured tobacco and sugarcane. The province has reduced the area of flue-cured tobacco by approximately 300,000 mu. [Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Mar 83 HK]

SIXTH BEIJING MUNICIPAL CPPCC COMMITTEE ELECTED

OW220615 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1425 GMT 21 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, 21 Mar (XINHUA) -- The first meeting of the Sixth Beijing Municipal CPPCC Committee closed on 21 March. The meeting elected the Sixth Beijing Municipal CPPCC Committee, with Liu Daosheng as its chairman, and Gao Ge, Liao Mosha, Su Congzhou, Lu Zongda, Liu Yong, Deng Lixing [6772 1323 1932] (female), Xia Xiang, Zhang Guangdou, Guo Buyue, Wu Boasan [1566 1405 0005], Ding Gongnan, Kan Guanqing [7074 0385 0615], Luo Qing and Lin Tong as its vice chairmen. Li Tianshou [2621 1131 4849] was elected as the secretary general. The meeting also elected 110 Standing Committee members.

The meeting opened on 12 March. During the meeting, new and old committee members gathered in the same hall and discussed questions concerning socialist modernization in Beijing Municipality. The meeting fully displayed close cooperation and great unity among the people of various nationalities, parties, and mass organizations, and personages from various circles in the construction of the capital. It also showed the great vitality of the patriotic united front.

BEIJING CONGRESS REVIEWS CITY CONSTRUCTION

OW230618 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1217 GMT 22 Mar 83

[Newsletter by XINHUA reporters Yu Huiyin, Xu Guangyao, An Zhonghuang: "Honorable Mission for the People of the Capital -- Beijing Municipal People's Deputies Talk Freely About Implementation of the 'Four Instructions' of the Central Authorities"]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 22 Mar (XINHUA) -- With the fast-approaching arrival of the third anniversary of the four instructions put forward by the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee on the capital's construction policy, Beijing Municipality held the first session of its eighth municipal People's Congress. The deputies talked freely and elatedly about the capital's changes over the past 3 years.

The Road of Hope

Three years ago, when the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee had just ended, people in Beijing Municipality were filled with cordial expectations for hastening steps in the capital's socialist modernization. However, as to how Beijing's construction should be developed, the guiding ideology was very inconsistent. It was precisely amidst various different opinions that the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee discussed Beijing Municipality's work and made four important instructions on the capital's construction policy. They were: Make efforts to build Beijing into the best city in China and the whole world with respect to social order, social security, social practices and moral customs; build Beijing into the cleanest, most sanitary and most elegant first-rate city in the whole country and a comparatively good city in the world with respect to environment; build Beijing into the most scientifically, culturally and technically developed first-rate city with the highest educational level in the whole country and one of the most culturally developed countries in the world; and, at the same time, succeed in making the municipality more and more economically prosperous and enabling it to provide convenience and stability for the livelihood of the people.

Three years have elapsed. Today the people's deputies have happily listed the capital's progress in many aspects since implementation of the four instructions:

- Marked changes have occurred in the people's mental outlook and social practices.
- Serious inconsistencies that existed for many years in production and in the construction of various kinds of public facilities and services for the people's livelihood, as well as the situation in which the masses of people found it very inconvenient to obtain clothes, food, housing, daily-use articles and transportation, are gradually changing for the better. For the first time in history, investments in the city's administrative, cultural, educational, political, judicial and other nonproductive undertakings have exceeded those in productive undertakings.
- Over the past 3 years, the total area of floorspace construction of various kinds of houses has reached nearly 20 million square meters, equivalent to the space required for building old Beijing City. The area occupied by residential houses is twice the total of the 10 years of the "Great Cultural Revolution."
- The number of university students is nearly as great as before the "Great Cultural Revolution," and the number of postgraduates for master degrees is 3.5 times larger than before the "Great Cultural Revolution."

The demand for "a minor change in 3 years" put forward by the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee to Beijing Municipality has been basically fulfilled.

The Road of Difficulties

However, for historical reasons, the present status of Beijing still shows many aspects incompatible with its position and characteristics, especially the imbalance between construction of the basic municipal projects and the rapidly expanding scope of the city and between construction of service facilities for the people's livelihood and the drastic increase in population of the city, as well as all-round problems of water supply, electricity, gas and heat and on providing roads, telecommunications and public transportations. Although efforts have been made to bring about improvements, there is still a great deal to be overcome. The housing shortage remains a prominent problem. In development of an economy to match the capital's characteristics, there are still many weak links with energy and raw materials supply deficiencies remaining a big problem. Funds are still insufficient for the elimination of pollution, transformation of old city wards, exploration of satellite cities and townships and further development of cultural, educational and public health undertakings.

Over the past 3 years, Beijing Municipality's population has grown by 470,000, equivalent to the number necessary for the establishment of an intermediate city. As of the end of 1982, the city's official population figure had exceeded 9 million. This is very detrimental to the transformation of the city's appearance.

BEIJING'S JANUARY-FEBRUARY PRODUCTION GROWS

OW171429 Beijing XINHUA in English 0800 GMT 17 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, March 17 (XINHUA) -- Beijing's industrial production has registered sustained growth since the beginning of this year, with progressive industrial output value in the first two months 4.2 percent above the same period last year, according to today's BEIJING DAILY. This was achieved despite fewer working days in January and February as a result of celebrating two major festivals, the paper said.

Among the 49 kinds of major heavy industrial products, the output of 37 products increased over the same period of last year; among the 51 light industrial products, the output of 24 products has increased. Output of those products urgently needed in the market, including good quality rolled steel, strip steel, plate glass, synthetic fiber board, and chemical fertilizers has all increased by a wide margin, the paper said.

Total output value of the 231 kinds of products such as foodstuffs, clothing and articles for daily use especially prepared for Spring Festival market was 90 percent above that of last year, the paper added.

NEI MONGGOL REGIONAL CPC COMMITTEE REORGANIZED

SK230426 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Mar 83

[Text] In the course of the structural reform, a new leading body of the Nei Monggol Regional CPC Committee was formed with the approval of the CPC Central Committee. Zhou Hui holds the post of the first secretary of the regional CPC Committee [zi zhi qu dang wei di yi shu ji]; Bu He, (Qian Zhengyong), Ba-tu-ba-gen, and (Liu Guqian) serve as deputy secretaries [fu shu ji].

The number of Standing Committee members of the newly organized Nei Monggol Regional CPC Committee was reduced from the previous 15 to 12, and the number of secretaries and deputy secretaries of the regional CPC Committee from 8 to 5. of the Standing Committee members, more than half are of senior middle school educational standards, and one-third are of college educational standard. Their average age is 55.2, which is 7.4 years younger than the average age of former Standing Committee members. The newly organized leading body of the Nei Monggol Regional CPC Committee was formed after a long period of consultation and full discussions and through serious examinations. This new leading body was organized through a sound arrangement, meticulous work and careful considerations. The prominent feature of this leading body is that it is equipped with middle-aged and young intellectuals who are professionally competent.

(Xu Lingren), the newly elected Standing Committee member, is a 54-year-old female associate professor of the grassland department of the Nei Monggol Agricultural and Animal Husbandry Institute. On completing her postgraduate course soon after the PRC's founding, she came to Nei Monggol to support the construction of border areas. The 39-year-old (Tian Tongmin), who graduated in 1970, is the youngest Standing Committee member of the newly organized leading body.

NEI MONGGOL CPC OFFICIAL CITES EDUCATION REFORMS

SK201031 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Mar 83

[Text] In his article recently carried in the third issue of RENMIN JIAOYU [THE PEOPLE'S EDUCATION] entitled "A Good Job Should Be Done in Conducting Education Work in Line With the Actual Situation of Nei Monggol," Zhou Hui, first secretary of the regional CPC Committee, pointed out: Vigorously developing educational undertakings and upgrading scientific and cultural standards among people of various nationalities so as to imbue new successors with lofty ideals, morality and good discipline conform not only with the need to realize the four modernizations and build Nei Monggol into a prosperous region with highly developed democracy and civilization, but also with the need to establish unity among various brotherly nationalities who depend on one another for survival. This is the vital strategic task that lies ahead of us.

After reviewing the region's education situation that has developed since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the article points out: The region's education has developed rapidly. We should also note, however, that problems remain. The most prominent are adhering to the leftist line, being divorced from reality, not proceeding from reality, not acting according to one's capability and paying no attention to practical work efficiency.

The article states: Specialized courses offered in higher educational institutions and in secondary vocational schools should be readjusted in line with the need for developing the economy. Efforts should be made to increase step by step the specialized courses of coal, petroleum, chemicals, rare-earth, and light and textile industries. It is also necessary further to strengthen specialized courses on agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry. Meanwhile, it is necessary to reform the secondary education structure, particularly the unitary style in operating schools. It is also important that adequate technical training courses be established in junior middle schools or in senior classes of elementary schools so as to enable students in rural and pastoral areas to join their family production and to enable urban graduates to obtain more job opportunities.

In referring to national education, the article points out: While upgrading quality, national education should mark steady development. The article states: In line with the actual situation of Nei Monggol, a good job should be done in dealing with the following two questions: 1) Equal attention should be paid to conducting education among the people of Monggol and Han nationalities. This is a totally correct principle under which unity between Monggol and Han nationalities can be promoted. In following the principle, we should encourage Han students to study the Monggol language and Monggol and other minority students to study Chinese and to speak Mandarin; and 2) attention should be paid to the installation of national schools. Over the past few years the region has scored a rapid increase in operating national schools. It has over 4,000 middle and elementary national schools among which some enroll only minority students and some are mixed with Han students. Areas populated with minorities are permitted to establish independent national schools that, however, should also offer study opportunities for Han students. Areas populated by multiple nationalities are permitted to establish schools that are mixed with Han, Monggol and other nationality students. Such schools are not only favorable for promoting unity among various nationalities but also are favorable for upgrading education quality.

In his article Comrade Zhou Hui stressed: In creating a new situation in the region's education, we should lay our emphasis on conducting reforms. By centering on conducting current reforms and having our eyes on the future, our region has mapped out a general target that, in the first 10 years, we should lay a solid foundation in order to train experts for the next 10 years in which the economy will embark on a prosperous track. All-out efforts should be exerted to make junior middle school education universal throughout the region by the end of this century and to make secondary education universal among cities at or above banner, county and township levels. In the first 10 years, a good job should be done in readjusting the proportional relationship between educational undertakings and the national economy and between general middle schools and technical and vocational schools. In line with the needs of construction, a good job should also be done in readjusting specialized courses offered in higher educational institutions and secondary vocational schools and in solving step by step major problems that are hindering the development of education so as to upgrade education quality in an all-round way.

To fulfill the target, a good job should be done in realistically grasping the following tasks that have current significance:

1. It is necessary to do a good job in making various educations universal, particularly achieving universal elementary education at all levels. In making education universal, the region's tasks are heavy. Over the past 3 or 5 years, 50 percent of the banners and counties across the region have succeeded in making elementary education universal. By the end of 1990, the region will complete the task of making elementary education universal. Meanwhile, the region will make junior middle school education universal among townships and a number of banners and counties that have better conditions.

While upgrading the rate of making education universal, attention should be paid to vigorously raising education quality. We must see to it that each rate is qualified and each quality is fine. The fine quality we mean is that students become both Red and expert and are able to receive an education to comprehensively develop morally, intellectually and physically.

In the next 3 years, education readjustment should stress conducting structural reforms in secondary education. In addition, it is also necessary to enhance tasks for conducting education among staff and workers, cadres and peasants for conducting education on eliminating illiteracy, and for conducting various kinds of spare-time education.

2. It is necessary to build a qualified teachers' contingent. The key to fulfilling this task lies in implementing the policy on intellectuals. As for this task, we are still faced with obstructions and great difficulties, among which the major one is that the leftist prejudices are making trouble. Building up a qualified teachers' contingent is an important component of our endeavor to bring up more talents. Therefore, we must not be vague on this task and truly treat intellectuals as people on our own side and as people who are dependable. As for middle-aged intellectuals, who are the backbone forces among teachers of colleges and middle and primary schools, we should show even more concern for them and take good care of them.

3. It is necessary to readjust the proportion of educational investment in the plans for the national economy so as to practically ensure the steady increase of education funds year after year.

4. It is necessary to readjust and strengthen leading bodies in the education administrative departments at all levels and in the schools of various categories. In line with the principle of having organs full of revolutionaries and personnel in their prime of life and with specialized knowledge, efforts should be made to promote sensible people and those with know-how into the leading posts of schools and into the posts in charge of managerial affairs, as well as to boldly select and employ as many middle-aged intellectuals as possible.

NEI MONGGOL CIRCULAR PUSHES CIVILITY CAMPAIGN

SK210923 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Mar 83

[Text] The regional committee in charge of "five stresses," "four beauties" and "three deep loves" activities recently issued a circular urging that it emphatically is necessary to conduct education on "three deep loves" among the people so as to obtain the best results from the All-People Civility Month campaign.

The circular states: On 12 March the regional committee made an inspection of the campaign throughout Hohhot City. Judging from the city's situation, the regional committee contended that general activities of the campaign were fine and that the city had scored certain achievements in this regard. However, in view of depth and breadth of the campaign, a big gap remains between its set demands and its progress. Development of the campaign among various units remains uneven. There are even spots as yet untouched by the campaign. A considerably large number of units spend most of their time in rising to general calls and have lagged behind in implementing measures for the campaign. In particular, their civility month activities are not effectively directed against specific problems and lack a clear-cut emphasis. Some units have been satisfied with the existing state of affairs and have not been eager to set up higher standards and strict demands for the campaign. All of these situations show that problems in some units in the drive to build the two civilizations simultaneously have not been truly dealt with.

The regional committee in charge of "five stresses," "four beauties" and "three deep-loves" activities urged localities throughout the region to do a better job in eliminating misunderstandings among leading personnel. Leaders at all levels should not only take personal charge of arousing the masses and conducting education among them, but also should take the lead and act side by side with the masses in carrying out civility month activities. They should frequently pay attention to the campaign's developments and vigorously grasp education on ideology -- the campaign's central link -- so as to enable the vast number of the people truly to discern the importance of carrying out "five stresses," "four beauties" and "three deep-loves" activities and to join the campaign actively.

The circular stresses: It is necessary to integrate the campaign with the current drive for reform. These civility month activities may be adapted as regulations and rules and as major guiding ideological principles for introducing contracting systems. We may systematize these regulations and rules as well as these guiding ideological principles and then apply them on a long-term and regular basis. Localities and departments concerned throughout the region should successfully grasp typical cases and vigorously commend advanced individuals and deeds emerging in the campaign and good experience gained in the campaign to enable people of various nationalities across the region to whip up an upsurge in learning from and catch up with the advanced, and in order to achieve a turn for the better in backward areas and spots as yet untouched by the campaign.

BRIEFS

NEI MONGGOL POWER INDUSTRY -- The production responsibility system has brought new vitality to power industrial departments in Nei Monggol Autonomous Region. The system was introduced by some pilot units in the latter half of 1982 and was then gradually adopted by all enterprises under the regional Power Administrative Bureau. According to statistics, the total output value of power industrial departments in the region was 261 million yuan in 1982, an increase of nearly 10 percent over the previous year. The total power output was 3,567,000,000 KWH, up 10.4 percent over the previous year. Taxes handed over to the state by these enterprises totaled 32 million yuan, up 10 percent over the previous year. [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Mar 83 SK]

HEILONGJIANG COMPLETES LEADING-BODY CHANGES

SK230500 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 22 Mar 83

[Text] According to a HEILONGJIANG RIBAO report on 23 March, readjustment of party and government leading bodies of 63 counties and 5 county-level cities throughout the province has been completed. The readjustment was carried out in the principles of streamlining organizations, of selecting revolutionary, younger, better educated and professionally more competent cadres and of selecting those who have political integrity and abilities. Many prefectures and cities broke away from old conventions for selecting cadres and boldly promoted a number of fine educated young and middle-aged cadres in the prime of life.

Throughout the province 136 young and middle-aged cadres were placed in leading county and city party and government bodies. Proper arrangements were also made, in line with relevant regulations of the central authorities, for 560 veteran cadres who had retreated to the second or third lines. The readjusted county and city party and government leading bodies are smaller in size, better educated, younger and more capable and effective.

The number of Standing Committee members of county and city party committees was reduced by 21.4 percent and the number of secretaries and deputy secretaries by 20.8 percent. The number of county heads and deputy heads was 38.8 percent fewer than before readjustment. The number of party cadres assuming concurrent government posts or government cadres assuming concurrent party posts was reduced by 29 percent. The average age of readjusted county party leading bodies was 46.3 years as against 50 years before readjustment. The average age of county government leading bodies was reduced from 48 years to 45.7 years. County and city party committee members with senior high school educational level or higher increased from 40.8 percent to 52.8 percent. Leading county and city government members with senior high school educational level or higher increased from 48.8 to 61.4 percent.

JILIN COUNTY ACTS TO REDUCE PEASANTS' BURDENS

OW230206 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0735 GMT 22 Mar 83

[By reporter Fan Xiangqun]

[Text] Changchun, 22 Mar (XINHUA) -- XINHUA editor's note: In the past few years, owing to step-by-step implementation of the party's rural economic policies, the peasants have become better off. And some cadres mistakenly feel that it won't hurt much now to take more from the peasants. In signing contracts with peasants, some localities set the percentage of the public share too high, and other places add a multitude of unified collection items on top of the contracts. These practices of increasing the peasants' burdens are extremely harmful. We must realize that the present excellent situation has not come easily and that the masses of peasants have only begun to become better off. We must be very careful to protect the peasants' enthusiasm for production. The experience of Yitong County in actively reducing the peasants' burdens is worth learning from. (end editor's note)

Yitong County has adopted measures to reduce the peasants' burdens. As a result, each contract household in the county will have its economic burdens reduced by an average of 150 to 200 yuan this year. In early March the Jilin Provincial CPC Committee and the provincial government circulated the county's report on reducing the peasants' burdens, calling on all cities, prefectures, autonomous prefectures and counties to follow Yitong County's example, investigate and study the situation of peasant burdens and reduce the unreasonable burdens as soon as possible.

After the household contract production responsibility system was instituted in most production teams in Yitong County, the peasants' economic burdens remained quite heavy. After an investigation, the department of the county party committee concerned found three main problems: 1) the time for repayment of the cost of the means of production from the collective was too short; 2) there were too many unified collection items, and the amounts were excessive; and 3) cadres were getting too many allowances and bonuses. For example, the No 3 Wutaizi production team of the Jingtai commune implemented the household contract system last year. According to provisions of the contracts, the commune members had to repay 30 percent of the cost of the carts, horses and farm implements they obtained from the collective and the total cost of the seeds, forage grass and feed they received in the same year. These two payments accounted for 47.6 percent of the net per-mu income. In addition, the commune members had to raise more than 10,000 yuan on their own to buy more animals, carts and so forth. In the first year of contract the commune members had little to start with, and it was obviously beyond their ability to pay so much at once for the means of production. The allowance and bonus for each production brigade and team cadre were far more than the income of a local able-bodied laborer. Various departments which had set up operations in the rural areas often requested the assignment of specific personnel and payment of subsidies, and the result was all kinds of unified collection items for the production team. All these added to the burdens of the peasants, and the masses had strong objections. The unified collection items (including commune members' payments for the means of production) at the No 2 Wutaizi production team, divided on the basis of land area, amounted to 31.93 yuan per mu, or 71 percent of the net per-mu income. This production team increased grain output and income last year, but due to the above-mentioned factors the commune members received no real benefits.

In view of these circumstances, the Yitong County CPC Committee and the county government made the following timely decisions to reduce the peasants' burdens:

-- To extend the repayment period for the cost of the means of production. It was originally stipulated that the cost of carts, horses and farm implements was to be repayed by the contractors in 3 yearly installments of 30 percent, 30 percent and 40 percent of the total, respectively. This has now been changed to repayment in 7 years, and those unable to pay may be exempt from payment in the first year. Seeds, forage grass and feed are not entered in the books as investments by the collective in the production of the contract group or household, and no repayment is required in the first 3 years. After 3 years, repayment will be made in yearly installments based on the level of production growth.

-- To eliminate unreasonable unified collection items, production brigades and teams are all forbidden to collect entertainment fees and miscellaneous work expenses; commune and brigade theatrical troupes should insist on rehearsing and performing theatrical numbers on a part-time basis and assuming responsibility for their own profits and losses, and they are not allowed to collect funds for literary and art activities; brigade-run enterprises should assume full responsibility for their own profits and losses and are not allowed to collect funds from the peasants to offset losses; and study and training of party and CYL members should, to the extent possible, be arranged for slack seasons, and no allowances should be made for the loss of working time.

-- To cut down the amount of cadre allowances and bonuses to make remunerations for cadres more reasonable.

PLA COMMANDER OUTLINES TREE PLANTING PROJECT

OW190536 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 18 Mar 83

[Text] Commander Zheng Weishan of the Lanzhou PLA units recently called for all the units under his command to conscientiously implement the instruction issued by Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the Military Commission, on assisting local people in making the northwestern plateau green by planting trees this year. Stress should be put on the following three things:

1. Efforts should be made to plant more trees in the base areas and to construct tree nurseries in order to help the local people plant more trees year after year.
2. It is necessary to plant trees in the villages and on both sides of the roads and on both banks of the rivers within 20 li of the base areas this year so that there will be shade from the green trees in a few years. This work should be regarded as an important aspect in building civilized villages and neighborhoods by army men and people through joint effort.
3. Under the unified leadership of local governments and in accordance with their overall arrangements, PLA units should be responsible for planting trees on hills, sand banks and tracts of wasteland. Units at or above the regimental level should take the initiative in planting trees where they are badly needed even though planting them may be difficult. In addition to planting trees, PLA units stationed in scenic areas or near tourist spots should also assist the local people in beautifying the environment.

NINGXIA CPC COMMITTEE FORMS NEW LEADING BODY

OW231400 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 23 Mar 83

[Text] With the approval of the CPC Central Committee, the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Regional CPC Committee has formed a new leading body in the course of structural reform. Li Xuezhi is first secretary [di yi shu ji]; Hei Boli, Hui nationality, is secretary; deputy secretaries are (Kao Qingsai), Hui nationality, Li Yunhe and Shen Xiaozeng; and the Standing Committee also includes (Liu Guofan), Ma Sizhong, (Bai Shu) and (Cai Zhulin). The new Standing Committee of the autonomous regional party committee is composed of 11 members, and 3 positions are left vacant for the time being.

The average age of the new leading body is 56, or 7.3 years younger than the former leading body. Among the five secretaries and deputy secretaries, two are of a university or college educational level. Of the Standing Committee members, 75 percent have a senior middle school or higher educational level. Of the eight Standing Committee members, three are cadres of Hui nationality, or 37.5 percent.

NEW XINJIANG CPC COMMITTEE FORMED, APPROVED

OW230450 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0216 GMT 23 Mar 83

[By reporter Han Wenhui]

[Text] Urumqi, 23 Mar (XINHUA) -- The Xinjiang Autonomous Regional CPC Committee has formed a new leading body in the course of structural reform.

The new 15-member leading body was formed with the approval of the CPC Central Committee.

Wang Enmao is first secretary [di yi shu ji]; Ismail Amat (Uygur nationality), Tomur Dawamat (Uygur nationality), Qi Guo, Li Jinyu and Janabil (Kazak nationality) are secretaries [shu ji]. In addition to the above-mentioned comrades, the Standing Committee of the party committee also includes Xiao Quanfu, Zhang Sixue [1728 1835 1331], Amudun Niyaz (Uygur nationality), Yang Huansheng, Ba Dai (Mongolian nationality), Wang Zhenwen [3769 2182 2429], Fu Wen [1381 2429] and Li Shoushan [2698 1108 1472]. The Standing Committee will add a female comrade in the future.

The reorganization reduces the leading body of the autonomous regional CPC Committee by six persons. The average age of the Standing Committee members has dropped from 59.6 to 57.7 and the number of those with college and institutes of higher learning education has increased from 9.5 percent to 21.4 percent. The new leading body of the autonomous regional CPC Committee was decided by secret ballots cast by more than 1,000 cadres who are party members at or above county and CYL levels in democratic nomination, through observation and screening by the organization departments and with the approval of the party Central Committee after examination.

XINJIANG'S WANG ENMAO AT CERTIFICATE PRESENTATION

HK200423 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 19 Mar 83

[Summary] The Xinjiang Regional People's Government held a rally on 19 March to present technical title certificates to 146 high-grade engineers, agricultural and animal husbandry technicians and veterinarians. Present at the ceremony were regional leaders Wang Enmao, Ismail Amat, Tomur Dawamat, Qi Guo, Li Jiayu and Janabil. The region now has 1,008 high-grade scientific and technical personnel of various categories, 91 of whom are of minority nationalities, and 16,493 medium-grade scientific and technical personnel. They represent a major force in the region's four modernizations drive.

XINJIANG 'URGENT' CIRCULAR ON FIGHTING DROUGHT

HK190352 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 18 Mar 83

[Excerpts] The Xinjiang Regional People's Government issued an urgent circular on 10 March demanding that the region get a good grasp of guarding against and fighting drought. The circular says: There has been little snow in the mountains during winter and spring. The area of winter irrigation was small and there is little water in the reservoirs. The temperature has also been consistently higher than normal. Spring drought has now started to appear. The region must pay serious attention to this matter, urgently mobilize and actively prepare for guarding against and fighting drought. The circular makes the following demands:

1. People's governments at all levels must strengthen leadership over the work. Antidrought work must be regarded as the overriding central task in areas where the drought is serious.
2. Water conservation departments must regard strengthening management and organizing irrigation and antidrought work as their current cardinal task.
3. Continue to promote the planned consumption of water.
4. Actively launch a drive to manage and conserve water and consume it thriftily, and do everything possible to improve irrigation efficiency.
5. Carry out the spring irrigation tasks as early as possible without missing the season.

BEIJING RADIO ON POSTAL LINKS WITH TAIWAN

OW221311 Beijing in Mandarin to Taiwan 0130 GMT 21 Mar 83

[Talk by (Liu Wei)]

[Excerpts] Friends in military and government circles: Since the NPC Standing Committee, in its message to compatriots in Taiwan on New Year's Day 1979, formally proposed establishing postal services between Taiwan and the mainland, this question has been a matter of general concern to Taiwan compatriots and people in all walks of life for more than 4 years.

To find out about postal services between Taiwan and the mainland, I recently paid a special visit to a responsible person of the Beijing Post Office. I learned that, despite the fact that postal services have not yet been established between Taiwan and the mainland due to the Taiwan authorities' unreasonable refusal of the NPC Standing Committee's proposal, Taiwan compatriots in the past few years have come a long way in making contact with their relatives and friends on the mainland by various means.

Take Beijing Municipality, for example. Letters from Taiwan compatriots have been increasing, year after year. This forcefully shows that the establishment of postal services between Taiwan and the mainland is completely in keeping with the basic interests and desire of Taiwan compatriots and people in all walks of life. Obstruction attempts by any authorities will ultimately fail.

Looking for excuses to refuse establishing postal services with the mainland, the Taiwan authorities have given many so-called reasons. One such reason says that there is no freedom of correspondence on the mainland and therefore postal links cannot be established. What is the real truth?

Friends, China's Constitution stipulates, in explicit terms, that citizens enjoy freedom of speech, of correspondence, of press, of assembly and of association. People on the mainland can now freely correspond with their relatives and friends in all parts of the world, except nearby Taiwan. If they want to correspond with relatives and friends in Taiwan their letters must be forwarded via Japan, the United States or Europe, more than halfway round the world. What an abnormal state of affairs!

On the mainland, receiving letters from relatives in Taiwan is nothing to be feared by anyone. However, I have heard some returned Taiwan compatriots say that in Taiwan, when they have received letters sent indirectly from their relatives on the mainland, all references to the good life at home and the good health of their folks (for example, someone's mother was fond of dazha crabs and so forth) were cut out by the Taiwan authorities concerned. Some people were given a hard time, and even persecuted by the authorities for corresponding with their relatives on the mainland.

Friends, the Taiwan authorities have always advertised Taiwan as a democratic and free society and flaunted their respect for human rights. But how can the aforementioned circumstances attest to such claims?

Here, some listeners may ask: You just said that letters sent to the mainland by Taiwan compatriots have been increasing year after year. However, our letters to relatives on the mainland were forwarded via other countries and territories. Neither a Taiwan address nor a Taiwan stamp appeared on the envelope. How could you know they are letters from Taiwan?

On this question, I would like to offer a few simple explanations. I have previously said that, on the mainland, legitimate freedom of correspondence is protected by law. Some letters from compatriots on Taiwan bore a Taiwan return address, but such letters were few in number. Most did not because of the senders' fear for their own safety. These letters were mailed via the United States, Japan or other countries.

However, some people who received letters from relatives in Taiwan knew that our postmen had done everything possible, overcome all kinds of difficulties and made many inquiries to deliver their letters. They were deeply moved and went to the post offices or the postmen's homes to express their personal thanks. Only then did the post offices and postmen know that the letters had come from Taiwan. There is no doubt that a great many letters are from Taiwan, and we know of only a small part of them. Therefore, the responsible person of the Beijing Post Office said that, in the past few years, letters from Taiwan compatriots have been increasing year after year, but he could not give any specific figures.

Dear friends, some Taiwan compatriots have indicated that they have lost contact with their relatives and friends on the mainland for over 30 years. They now want to write to them but do not know their present address. What are they supposed to do? I think this is a rather common problem facing many Taiwan compatriots because the problem is caused by reasons known to all. Here, I would like to tell our listener friends: You can rest assured. If you want to write to your relatives and friends on the mainland, but do not know their present address, then please write their old address clearly. No matter how greatly your relatives and friends have changed, and no matter where they have moved, the postmen on the mainland will try in every possible way to find them and deliver your letters.

Listener friends: In today's program I also want to tell you that the Beijing Post Office has already done a great deal in response to the NPC Standing Committee's proposal to establish postal services between Taiwan and the mainland. In October 1981, the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications issued a six-point decision. The six points include: to open a direct postal route between the mainland and Taiwan for direct exchange of mail between the two sides; to open a direct telecommunications circuit between Beijing and Taipei so that the two places can establish communications contacts; to continue delivering Taiwan compatriots' letters to relatives and friends on the mainland; to accept and relay various types of telegrams, telephone calls and so forth from Taiwan to the mainland; to welcome postal and telecommunications colleagues on Taiwan to come to the mainland to visit relatives and friends, travel as tourists, give lectures and engage in technical exchanges in postal and telecommunications work; and to hold talks, at any time, with Taiwan's postal and telecommunications departments on questions of establishing postal and telecommunications services. This six-point decision offers concrete steps and ways to establish postal services between Taiwan and the mainland. The Beijing Post Office has already made relevant arrangements in this regard.

Zhu Xuefan, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, has also made a concrete proposal: Before a formal agreement is reached between Taiwan and the mainland, and before postal services are formally established between the two sides, to facilitate mutual correspondence a temporary arrangement can be negotiated for a weekly exchange of family mailbags between Taiwan and the mainland. For this purpose, the Beijing Post Office and Taipei Post Office can be tentatively designated as the exchange post offices. For this, the Beijing Post Office has made necessary preparations and is ready, at any time, to hold talks with colleagues of the Taipei Post Office on questions of exchanging family mailbags and so forth.

Listener friends, what are your views? I think Vice Chairman Zhu Xuefan's proposal is a very good one. It is a good way to solve the postal problem between the two sides before formal postal services can be established between Taiwan and the mainland. This solution will not hurt the Taiwan authorities. I think there should be no difficulty in adopting this solution, provided the Taiwan authorities do not stand in the way.

PREMIER SUN ON NEED TO MAINTAIN MARTIAL LAW

OW230639 Taipei CHINA POST in English 19 Mar 83 p 12

[Text] Premier Sun Yun-hsuan yesterday reiterated that it is necessary to maintain martial law in the Republic of China in the interests of the nation.

Speaking before the Legislative Yuan in Taipei, Premier Sun said the imposition of martial law 30 years ago has led to economic prosperity and social progress in the Republic of China bastion on Taiwan.

He said the law was instituted in accordance with the ROC Constitution and the martial order issued by the Legislative Yuan. He said the Executive Yuan has the responsibility to safeguard the national interest and public well-being, so since the Chinese Communists have repeatedly threatened to invade Taiwan and have attempted to launch subversive activities here, it is necessary for the government to maintain martial law.

Not To Affect People's Freedom

Sun said the government is doing its best to reduce inconvenience to the public caused by the enforcement of the law. It is the government's principle not to affect the lives of the people and their freedom even though martial law is in effect here.

As to when the law will be abolished, Premier Sun said: "It is not up to me to decide the lifting of the law. That is up to the seriousness of the Communists' threat to invade Taiwan as well as how much the martial law can contribute to the safeguarding of national security here."

Despite the fact that it is named martial law, the law enforced here does not in reality function the same way martial law does abroad, the premier said.

To Face Reality

Regarding the cancellation of the temporary provisions effective during the period of communist rebellion, Premier Sun said he was not in the position to make any comment. He indicated that the provisions were instituted by the National Assembly in accordance with the Republic of China Constitution. "The most important thing we should do now is to face reality and uphold the provisions," Premier Sun said.

MIN CHU JEN ON RELEASE OF POLITICAL PRISONERS

OW221313 Taipei MIN CHU JEN in Chinese No 4, 16 Mar 83 (inside front cover)

[Editorial: "Release More Political Prisoners To Promote Social Harmony"]

[Text] On the eve of the Spring Festival, the martial law units of the National Defense Ministry released Wang Ju-shan, Wang Wei-ching, Li Kuo-min and Wu Yueh-ming, who had been imprisoned on Lutao Island for more than 30 years. On 3 March another group of five who had been prisoners for more than 30 years -- Chu Wei-huang, Fan Yueh-chiao, Hsieh Chiu-lin, Wang Yung-fu and Ko Chien -- were released. After having been tried under martial law, imprisoned for more than 30 years and released on probation according to the law, these people have reportedly returned to their homes to enjoy family reunions. This has added a touch of harmony to our society. It is said that another 13 political prisoners, namely, Li Chen-shan, Hsu Wen-tsan, Liu Chen-sung, Chen Lieh-chen, Hung Shui-liu, Lin Chen-ting, Liu Tien-chao, Li Shu-yang, Chen Shui-chuan, Wang Chin-hui, Li Chin-mu, Wang Teh-sheng and Meng Chao-san, who have been serving time for more than 30 years, will soon be released. We are delighted to hear this.

Last September, Hung Chao-nan, a member of the Legislative Yuan, urged the government to release on probation all prisoners jailed for involvement in the "28 February" [1947] incident so as to win the people's hearts. Legislator Huang Huang-hsiung also said that the "28 February" incident was a historical scar and a nightmare. At a time when the factors related to this unfortunate incident are gradually fading away, the most appropriate way at present for the government to handle this incident is to release all those who have been jailed for more than 30 years for involvement in that incident.

Actually, the purpose of a penalty is to reform, rather than retaliate against, the prisoner. In this sense, it is inhumane and meaningless to have imprisoned these political prisoners for more than 30 years. These people have changed from young men to middle-aged men to old men. They have suffered physically and mentally and have lost the will to live. However, we would like to consider this measure of the authorities concerned a "good start."

To promote social harmony, strengthen unity of the whole people and improve the image of the state, the government should release more political prisoners, including those involved in the "Kaohsiung incident."

Article 77 of the ROC criminal law stipulates: "Prison wardens may request approval from the highest authorities responsible for the administration of justice for the release on probation for prisoners sentenced to life imprisonment who have served time for more than 10 years and for prisoners sentenced to specified terms who have served more than half of their time, provided these prisoners have shown proof of repentance during the period of imprisonment." This stipulation also applies to those sentenced under martial law.

We maintain that the "prisoners of conscience" who only strive for freedom of speech and association, not resorting to violent acts, should be immediately released. Other prisoners who have been imprisoned for more than 10 and even 20 years because of involvement in political incidents should also be released on probation.

FOREIGN MINISTER ON TAIWAN INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENT

OW221059 Taipei CHUNG YUANG JIH PAO in Chinese 17 Mar 83 p 1

[Text] Foreign Minister Chu Fu-sung said yesterday: The communist bandits are colluding with those of the "Taiwan Independence Movement" in the United States, in attempting to influence U.S. congressmen and political leaders by means of lobbying and donating campaign funds, and to deal blows at us.

Minister Chu said this in his report on "Foreign Policy and the Current International Situation" at a closed-door meeting held by the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Legislative Yuan yesterday morning. He pointed out that the communist bandits are making every effort to block U.S. arms sales to our country and are attempting to use the scheme of peaceful united front work to confuse the international public and to advance their intrigue to subvert our government.

Minister Chu pointed out: On 13 March, some antigovernment elements held the first world committee meeting of the "Taiwanese Public Affairs Council" in Long Beach, near Los Angeles in the United States. Present at the meeting were 22 representatives. They allege that the council has a total membership of 328 scattered around various parts of the United States, Canada, Europe and Asia. Its primary objective is to influence U.S. social and political leaders, undermine the prestige of our government and demoralize our people and armymen. Its objective is same as the united front work scheme of the communist bandits.

Minister Chu said: The most important factor in ROC-U.S. relations is the question concerning U.S. arms sales to our country. Judging from the development of ROC-U.S. relations in the past several months, the relations between the two countries are making steady progress.

Recently, the United States has been continuing its arms sales to our country. Our country hopes that the development of ROC-U.S. relations can continue and urges the United States to continue supplying our country with defensive weapons to meet our needs in strict accordance with the "Taiwan Relations Act."

After delivering the report, Minister Chu answered questions from Yo Tao-jung, Chao Mui-mao, Kuo Te-chuan, Pan Chao-ying, Chung Jung-chi, Kang Ning-hsiang and other members of the Legislative Yuan.

PRC INTERFERENCE IN U.S. TIES CONDEMNED

OW221203 Taipei CHINA POST in English 15 Mar 83 p 4

[Text] The latest HSINHUA NEWS AGENCY's blast against two U.S. congressional resolutions now pending before the U.S. House of Representatives and Senate constitutes an unwarranted interference by Peking in U.S. congressional legislation.

The Peking regime's official news agency declared Saturday that two resolutions proposed to the U.S. Congress "openly violated Red China's sovereignty by suggesting conditions for solving the Taiwan question."

HSINHUA said that it objected especially to language in a resolution submitted to the House of Representatives by Republican Jim Leach and Democrat Stephen Solarz stating that Taiwan's future should be settled peacefully, free of coercion and in a manner consistent with the law enacted by Congress and the communique entered into between Washington and Peking.

The Chinese communist news agency claims that "it is absolutely against the principles of international relationships to propose...that the Taiwan issue should be settled in a way consistent with the laws enacted by Congress." It also states that "the settlement of the Taiwan issue is entirely an internal affair of (Red) China and no foreign country has any right to interfere."

The wild claims advanced by the Peking regime cannot be admitted by any government concerned with the issue. HSINHUA's claims indeed amount to an unwarranted interference in the U.S. congressional legislative process. HSINHUA also raised objections to a similar resolution introduced in the Senate by Democratic Senators Claiborne Pell, John Glenn and Edward Kennedy who are all staunch public opinion leaders. HSINHUA's objection to the legislation introduced by them to urge the government to settle the Taiwan issue in accordance with the Taiwan Relations Act implies a suggestion for the wanton violation of that act by the U.S. authorities. No administration officials would accept such a suggestion without violating the law of the land.

U.S. congressional leaders should, therefore, reject the HSINHUA claims and suggestions by telling the Peking regime not to intimidate the U.S. Congress with such ridiculous claims and suggestions.

The people of the Republic of China are glad that the Congress has before it two resolutions aimed at upholding the Taiwan Relations Act. We heartily support such resolutions which will strengthen U.S. relations with the people of the Republic of China putting those relations on solid ground. It should at the same time reject any Chinese communist interference.

TA KUNG PAO: U.S. MUST END 'DOUBLE-DEALING TACTICS'

HK230900 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 23 Mar 83 p 2

["Special Feature" by Cheng Yuan: "Shultz' 'Valuable Lesson' and Sino-U.S. Relations"]

[Text] On 5 March, at a meeting to discuss world affairs held in San Francisco, U.S. Secretary of State Shultz made a speech entitled "The Tide of the Pacific Ocean Is Rising." Prior to this he paid a visit to Japan, China and South Korea and held a meeting in Hong Kong for U.S. envoys in Asia and the Pacific region.

In his speech Shultz broadly discussed the new achievements scored by the Asian countries in the past decade in political and economic fields, which have a global strategic significance. He held that "a great part of the world's future will be molded in Asia" and that the United States "must play a distinctive and important role" in this region. It is commonly believed that this speech does not indicate any fundamental change in the U.S. Asia policy, but what merits attention is his conception of this policy since he assumed office.

Through his Asian trip and broadly exchanging views with Chinese leaders, Shultz certainly knows better China's position in Asia and its influence on development of the world situation. The development of history made him realize that "although China is not a rich country, it has been proved to be one of the most experienced countries in the world" which "is playing an increasing role as a constructive force," and that China "has an absolute global viewpoint on the economic and security problems." Thus, he came to the conclusion that "developing our relations with China will certainly benefit the peoples of the two countries." This appraisal of China's role and Sino-U.S. relations reflects that Shultz is clearheaded, to some extent.

People do not suspect Shultz' proposition of "developing relations with China." The problem is that the United States must strictly abide by the principles and communiques unanimously agreed to by both sides. Only when its actions are in keeping with its statements and it does not play a double-dealing game can both sides establish lasting relations on the basis of mutual trust. If on the other hand, it often changes its policies and does not keep its word, no matter how good its promises are and who has made the promises, Sino-U.S. relations cannot be developed. This is a principle, whether looking at past or considering the future. The history of New China shows that China never makes concessions on matters of principle.

On this speech Shultz emphasized that "the key to the settlement of our different opinions on the Taiwan issue lies in whether we keep the promises we have made in the three joint communiques." It was clearly stipulated in the third Sino-U.S. joint communique issued last August that "respect for each other's sovereignty and territorial integrity and noninterference in each other's internal affairs constitute the fundamental principles guiding Sino-U.S. relations. In the same communique, the United States reiterated that it "has no intention of interfering in China's internal affairs, or pursuing a policy of 'two Chinas' or 'one China, one Taiwan.'" The pity is that these solemn statements and promises, which are known by the whole world, are no more than empty words. They have not been carried out conscientiously by the United States.

As everyone knows, the Taiwan issue is the biggest obstacle to the development of Sino-U.S. relations, and U.S. arms sales to Taiwan is the most prominent problem at present. In consideration of historical reasons, the Chinese side has adopted a reasonable attitude on this issue.

In the third joint communique, the United States promised that "its arms sales to Taiwan will not exceed, either in qualitative or in quantitative terms, the level of those supplied in recent years since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the United States and China, and that it intends gradually to reduce its sale of arms to Taiwan, leading, over a period of time, to a final resolution." According to reports from foreign news agencies, the United States will sell \$800 million worth of arms to Taiwan this year, compared to \$600 million last year. Facts show that U.S. arms sales to Taiwan are being "gradually increased" rather than being "gradually reduced." After China lodged a protest, the spokesman of the U.S. State Department then resorted to sophistry by saying that "the general trend is gradually to reduce the arms sales." How can people believe such double-dealing tactics?

On the one hand, the United States has said that it "understands and appreciates the Chinese policy of striving for a peaceful resolution of the Taiwan question as indicated in China's message to compatriots in Taiwan issued on 1 January 1979 and the nine-point proposal put forward by China on 30 September 1981," but on the other it has increased arms sales to Taiwan. If this is not an open violation of the joint communique, then what else can it be? Obviously, some Americans are still dreaming about creating "two Chinas" and "one China, one Taiwan," and are adhering to their stand of supporting Taiwan. What they have said about "appreciating" China's "nine-point proposal" is but a false front. Their ulterior motive is to obstruct the return of Taiwan to its motherland.

Referring to the differences between China and the United States, Shultz said: "We must also seek the solution of all misunderstandings and disputes through discussions and negotiations rather than taking unilateral actions." There must be reasons for Shultz to make these remarks, but we cannot determine whether they were directed at some concrete matters or were just made in a general sense. If they referred to the Sino-U.S. textile talks, then it was none other than the United States itself which has betrayed Shultz' concept by unilaterally announcing restrictions on the import of China's textile goods before achieving any result in the talks. Being a secretary of state, why has Shultz not made efforts to stop it so that a solution can be found "through discussions and negotiations"? It is China's consistent proposition that the disputes between China and all other countries must be solved through negotiations and talks. However, China will never allow anyone to seek hegemony under the pretext of negotiations. It is certainly impermissible that the United States does whatever it likes while China is not allowed to respond.

The normalization of Sino-U.S. relations after a long-term separation and the current development were not easily achieved. The key to further development of Sino-U.S. relations lies with the U.S. side. The Chinese leaders have repeatedly emphasized that they treasure the development of these relations. If the United States really wants to develop the relations between the two countries, it must take into account the overall interests of Sino-U.S. relations and get rid of all obstacles. It must change its double-dealing tactics. The "valuable lessons" drawn by Shultz in this speech will be a severe test in dealing with Sino-U.S. relations.

MING PAO GIVES BACKGROUND OF SHANXI CPC LEADERS

HK220236 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 22 Mar 83 p 5

[Special dispatch: "Major Reorganization of Shanxi Provincial CPC Committee"]

[Text] Beijing, 21 Mar -- According to our contributing correspondent, following the readjustment of the leadership groups of Sichuan, Fujian, Guangdong, Hubei, Heilongjiang, Henan, Qinghai, Shandong, Ningxia, Xizang and other provinces and autonomous regions, a major reorganization of the leadership group of the Shanxi Provincial CPC Committee has also been carried out. This is the fourth big reshuffle of the provincial leadership group since the Cultural Revolution.

The first secretary [diyi shuji] of the Shanxi Provincial CPC Committee is Li Ligong, 58. He was working in Shanxi all the time before the Cultural Revolution. When Hu Yaobang became first secretary of the CYL Central Committee, Li Ligong was secretary of the Shanxi Provincial CYL Committee. In the final stages of the Cultural Revolution, Li served as director of the Organization Department of the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee and secretary of the committee. He was transferred back to Shanxi in 1982, becoming executive secretary of the provincial CPC Committee.

The new Governor Wang Senhao [3769 2773 3185] is 50 this year. He was formerly working at the Shanxi Shigejie coal mine and was later transferred to be chief engineer in the Ministry of Coal Industry for many years and gained relatively abundant experience. Now he has been transferred back from the ministry to Shanxi. This is evidently linked to the central authorities' intention to run the Shanxi coal base well.

Provincial CPC Committee Executive Secretary Li Xiuren [2621 0208 0088] is 63. He is reputed to be a brush-wielding scholar while having ample leadership experience. In the early post-liberation period, Li Xiuren was the first provincial CPC Committee secretary to be appointed in Shanxi. He was later appointed secretary to All-China Federation of Trade Unions Chairman Lai Ruoyu. After being transferred back to Shanxi, he became vice chairman of the provincial Economic Committee. After Luo Guibo was appointed provincial governor, he served as Luo's able assistant. Li was recently made first secretary of the Taiyuan City CPC Committee; he has been praised for taking the lead in instituting the "responsibility system in hanging up one's trade sign."

According to our information, there have been several ups and downs in the readjustment of the Shanxi Provincial CPC Committee leadership group. Several schemes previously submitted were not approved by the Central Committee because they did not meet the "four transformations" criteria. The current readjustment has made a major reshuffle of the former leadership group. The average age of the Standing Committee members has dropped from 66.5 to 56.2; the number of members has fallen from 20 to 10; and the number of provincial CPC Committee secretaries has been cut from 10 to 4.

Due to the mountain-strongholds formed in history, for many years the Shanxi cadres have been divided into the so-called "Taihang faction," "Taiyue faction" and "Jinsui faction," resulting in a rather complex situation. It is a province notorious for the number of knots and their size and tightness. It is anticipated that the current readjustment will be able to promote work in the province.

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